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Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti

Financing of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The General Assembly, by its resolution 52/246 of 26 June 1998, appropriated the amount of $17,704,685 gross ($16,959,085 net) for the maintenance of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) for the 12-month period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, inclusive of the amount of $894,085 for the support account for peacekeeping operations. It provided for continuation of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1998 in the amount of $11,349,085 gross ($10,848,685 net) at a strength of 300 civilian police monitors, 74 international and 133 local staff and 17 United Nations Volunteers and for the liquidation of MIPONUH thereafter in the amount of $6,355,600 gross ($6,110,400 net). This was in accordance with Security Council resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997.

The Security Council decided, by its resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998, to extend the mandate of the Mission until 30 November 1999 at the same strength.

The present report incorporates the additional requirements for the maintenance of MIPONUH for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, which amount to $12,290,015 gross ($11,603,615 net), exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind totalling $1,714,200. The increase is due primarily to the extension of the Mission's mandate and requirements for some transportation, data-processing and other equipment that was not included in the previous budget as it was expected that MIPONUH would go into liquidation after 30 November 1998.

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The present report should be read in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1998 (A/52/869), which contains, *inter alia*, supplementary information on mission-specific costs and ratios for MIPONUH.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is a decision to appropriate and assess the additional amount of $12,290,015 gross ($11,603,615 net) for the 12-month period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999.

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–5	3
II.	Political mandate	6	3
III.	Operational plan and requirements	7	4
IV.	Revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999	8–13	4
V.	Staffing requirements	14	5
VI.	Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session	15	5
Annexes			
I.	Revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999		6
II.	Revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999: supplementary information		13
	A. Mission-specific costs and ratios		13
	B. Requirements for non-recurrent costs		16
	C. Supplementary explanation of the revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999		20
III.	Current and proposed staffing table for the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti		24
IV.	Deployment of military and civilian personnel		26
V.	Contractual services: requirements for individual contractors		28

I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 52/246 of 26 June 1998, appropriated the amount of $17,704,685 gross ($16,959,085 net) for the maintenance of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, inclusive of the amount of $894,085 for the support account for peacekeeping operations. These amounts have been assessed on Member States. The appropriation provided for 300 civilian police monitors, 74 international and 133 local staff and 17 United Nations Volunteers for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1998 in the amount of $11,349,085 gross ($10,848,685 net) and the liquidation of MIPONUH thereafter at a cost of $6,355,600 gross ($6,110,400 net). Additionally, budgeted voluntary contributions in kind amounted to $1,714,200. This was done in accordance with Security Council resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997, by which the Council extended the mandate of MIPONUH for a final period until 30 November 1998, with the withdrawal of the civilian police immediately thereafter.

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/1 B of 26 June 1998, the prorated share of MIPONUH of $143,200 in the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 has been absorbed within the overall appropriation provided under Assembly resolution 52/246.

3. In his report to the Security Council dated 11 November 1998 (S/1998/1064), the Secretary-General noted that, although substantial progress had been made by MIPONUH in training and monitoring the Haitian National Police, the current force remained fragile and still lacked the experience and skills of a well-established police force. For these reasons, termination at that time of the mandate of MIPONUH would jeopardize the achievement of the Haitian National Police and would have a negative effect on the efforts of the country to reinforce its institutions. Accordingly, the Secretary-General recommended that the mandate of MIPONUH be extended for one year, during which time the United Nations civilian police would continue to reinforce training, reinforce the creation of a proper command structure and administration and strengthen the work already done by community policing by the national police force.

4. Subsequently, in its resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998, the Council extended the mandate of MIPONUH until 30 November 1999.

5. The present report contains the revised budget for the maintenance of MIPONUH at its current strength for the 12-month period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, amounting to $29,994,700 gross ($28,562,700 net), excluding budgeted voluntary contributions in kind totalling $3,428,400. Of this amount, $12,290,015 gross ($11,603,615 net) represents the additional requirements resulting from the continuation of the mandate of the Mission.

II. Political mandate

6. In its resolution 1212 (1998), the Security Council decided that MIPONUH would continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police, including mentoring its field performance.

III. Operational plan and requirements

7. During the budget period, MIPONUH will maintain its strength of 300 civilian police, including a 90-person rapid reaction unit with its own 50-person support group. These civilian police will continue to be supported by 74 international staff, 133 local staff and 17 United Nations Volunteers. The current and proposed staffing table is shown in annex III.

IV. Revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999

Additional requirements

(United States dollars)

	Appropriation (General Assembly resolution 52/246)	*Revised cost estimates*[a]	*Additional requirements*
Gross	17 704 685	29 994 700	12 290 015
Net	16 959 085	28 562 700	11 603 615

[a] Excludes budgeted voluntary contributions in kind amounting to $3,428,400.

8. The revised budget for the maintenance of MIPONUH for the 1998/99 fiscal year amounts to $29,994,700 gross ($28,562,700 net). Some 50 per cent of this amount is based on standard costs and ratios contained in the standard cost/ratio manual, while the remaining 50 per cent covers 76 mission-specific requirements and other items that may vary from the standard and 58 items for which no standard cost exists. Mission-specific requirements and variations are described in annex II.A to the present report.

9. Column 1 of annex I shows the apportionment of the appropriation provided under General Assembly resolutions 52/246 and 52/1 B. The revised requirements for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 are shown in column 2. Expenditures for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1998 are reflected in column 3. Cost estimates for the period from 1 December 1998 to 30 June 1999 are shown in column 4. The non-recurrent and recurrent costs for the period from 1 December 1998 to 30 June 1999 are indicated in columns 5 and 6. Additional requirements for the budget period are contained in column 7. Supplementary information in respect of the additional requirements for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 is included in annex II. Annex II.A provides mission-specific costs and parameters. Descriptions of non-recurrent costs are contained in annex II.B, and a supplementary explanation of the additional requirements for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 is provided in annex II.C. The current and proposed staffing table is shown in annex III and the deployment of military and civilian personnel is provided in annex IV. Annex V contains requirements for individual contractors.

10. Additional requirements for the maintenance of MIPONUH for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 in the amount of $12,290,015 result primarily from the extension of the Mission's mandate beyond 30 November 1998 in accordance with Security Council resolution 1212 (1998), and additional non-recurrent items in the amount of $2,596,700. Such non-recurrent items had not been previously requested since the Mission was expected

to be terminated. The revised estimate also provides for the replacement of communications and data-processing equipment that is not year 2000 compliant.

11. The present budget provides for the continued deployment of 300 civilian police, 74 international staff, 133 locally recruited staff and 17 United Nations Volunteers. It also provides for the operation of two helicopters provided as budgeted voluntary contributions in kind and 246 United Nations-owned vehicles (including trailers).

12. Owing to previous decisions of the Security Council on the peacekeeping operations in Haiti in which it was stated that mandates were limited to single periods, no provision was made in the budgets of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH), the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) and MIPONUH for replacement of vehicles and equipment. As a result MIPONUH has been operating with vehicles and equipment that are long past their commercially useful life. Their continued operation and use could adversely affect the operations of the Mission. For this reason, although the Council has stated that it does not intend to extend MIPONUH beyond 30 November 1999, provision has been made in the revised budget for replacement of some vehicles and data-processing equipment in order to ensure that the Mission is able to carry out its mandated responsibilities (see annex II.B).

13. The revised budget includes provision for self-sustainment services relating to medical services provided to MIPONUH by the formed unit.

V. Staffing requirements

14. The current staffing establishment of 224 posts (74 international, 133 local level and 17 United Nations Volunteers) remains unchanged.

VI. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session

15. The action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session in connection with the financing of MIPONUH is the appropriation and assessment of the amount of $12,290,015 gross ($11,603,615 net) for the 12-month period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, in addition to the amount of $17,704,085 gross ($16,959,085 net) already appropriated and assessed under General Assembly resolution 52/246.

Annex I

Revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Apportionment[a] (1)	Revised cost estimates: Total revised costs (2) = (3) + (4)	1 July–30 November 1998: Expenditures (3)	1 December 1998–30 June 1999: Cost estimates (4) = (5) + (6)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Non-recurrent costs (5)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Recurrent costs (6)	Additional requirements (7) = (2)-(1)
1. Military personnel costs							
(a) Military observers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Military contingents							
Standard troop cost reimbursement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	—	291.5	—	291.5	291.5	—	291.5
Clothing and equipment allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**291.5**	**—**	**291.5**	**291.5**	**—**	**291.5**
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel							
Contingent-owned equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Death and disability compensation	60.0	120.0	50.0	70.0	—	120.0	60.0
Subtotal	**60.0**	**120.0**	**50.0**	**70.0**	**—**	**120.0**	**60.0**
Total, line 1	**60.0**	**411.5**	**50.0**	**361.5**	**291.5**	**120.0**	**351.5**
2. Civilian personnel costs							
(a) Civilian police							
Civilian police cost reimbursement	891.0	1 776.8	737.2	1 039.6	—	1 776.8	885.8
Welfare	13.8	27.6	10.9	16.7	—	27.6	13.8
Rations	241.6	540.3	210.9	329.4	—	540.3	298.7
Daily allowance	33.0	65.3	27.3	38.0	—	65.3	32.3
Mission subsistence allowance	2 567.8	5 032.4	2 001.6	3 030.8	—	5 032.4	2 464.6
Travel costs	569.2	1 200.9	105.7	1 095.2	—	1 200.9	631.7

	Apportionment[a] (1)	Revised cost estimates: Total revised costs (2) = (3) + (4)	1 July–30 November 1998: Expenditures (3)	1 December 1998–30 June 1999: Cost estimates (4) = (5) + (6)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Non-recurrent costs (5)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Recurrent costs (6)	Additional requirements (7) = (2)-(1)
Clothing equipment allowance	72.1	154.1	66.8	87.3	—	154.1	82.0
Subtotal	**4 388.5**	**8 797.4**	**3 160.4**	**5 637.0**	**—**	**8 797.4**	**4 408.9**
(b) International and local staff							
International staff salaries	2 488.9	3 960.2	1 562.1	2 398.1	—	3 960.2	1 471.3
Local staff salaries	723.3	1 765.7	640.7	1 125.0	—	1 765.7	1 042.4
Consultants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overtime	—	5.6	1.0	4.6	—	5.6	5.6
General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common staff costs	1 561.3	2 086.5	944.4	1 142.1	—	2 086.5	525.2
Mission subsistence allowance	1 479.2	2 247.6	877.1	1 370.5	—	2 247.6	768.4
Other travel costs	32.2	97.4	17.5	79.9	—	97.4	65.2
Subtotal	**6 284.9**	**10 163.0**	**4 042.8**	**6 120.2**	**—**	**10 163.0**	**3 878.1**
(c) International contractual personnel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) United Nations Volunteers							
Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Individual service contract	588.2	670.5	238.8	431.7	—	670.5	82.3
Subtotal	**588.2**	**670.5**	**238.8**	**431.7**	**—**	**670.5**	**82.3**
(e) Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 2	**11 261.6**	**19 630.9**	**7 442.0**	**12 188.9**	**—**	**19 630.9**	**8 369.3**
3. Premises/accommodation							
Rental of premises	241.8	263.8	109.4	154.4	—	263.8	22.0
Alteration and renovation of premises	62.0	44.0	10.0	34.0	44.0	—	(18.0)
Maintenance supplies	40.0	65.8	30.8	35.0	—	65.8	25.8
Maintenance services	16.0	18.3	4.3	14.0	—	18.3	2.3
Utilities	356.3	523.4	209.2	314.2	—	523.4	167.1

	Apportionment[a] (1)	Revised cost estimates: Total revised costs (2)=(3)+(4)	1 July-30 November 1998: Expenditures (3)	1 December 1998-30 June 1999: Cost estimates (4)=(5)+(6)	1 July 1998-30 June 1999: Non-recurrent costs (5)	1 July 1998-30 June 1999: Recurrent costs (6)	Additional requirements (7)=(2)-(1)
Construction/prefabricated buildings	—	530.0	—	530.0	530.0	—	530.0
Total, line 3	**716.1**	**1 445.3**	**363.7**	**1 081.6**	**574.0**	**871.3**	**729.2**
4. Infrastructure repairs							
Upgrading of airstrips	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upgrading of roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair of bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Transport operations							
Purchase of vehicles	—	1 200.6	—	1 200.6	1 200.6	—	1 200.6
Rental of vehicles	232.6	616.4	209.6	406.8	—	616.4	383.8
Workshop equipment	—	45.9	—	45.9	45.9	—	45.9
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	376.6	661.0	282.9	378.1	—	661.0	284.4
Petrol, oil and lubricants	178.7	303.2	86.2	217.0	—	303.2	124.5
Vehicle insurance	79.0	119.0	49.6	69.4	—	119.0	40.0
Total, line 5	**866.9**	**2 946.1**	**628.3**	**2 317.8**	**1 246.5**	**1 699.6**	**2 079.2**
6. Air operations							
(a) Helicopter operations							
Hire/charter costs	1 414.2	2 828.4	1 178.5	1 649.9	—	2 828.4	1 414.2
Aviation fuel and lubricants	85.8	171.6	71.5	100.1	—	171.6	85.8
Positioning/depositioning costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resupply flights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painting/preparation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liability and war-risk insurance	5.5	11.0	4.5	6.5	—	11.0	5.5
Subtotal	**1 505.5**	**3 011.0**	**1 254.5**	**1 756.5**	—	**3 011.0**	**1 505.5**
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft							
Hire/charter costs	15.0	14.0	6.5	7.5	—	14.0	(1.0)
Aviation fuel and lubricants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Positioning/depositioning costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painting/preparation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resupply flights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Apportionment[a] (1)	Revised cost estimates: Total revised costs (2)=(3)+(4)	1 July–30 November 1998: Expenditures (3)	1 December 1998–30 June 1999: Cost estimates (4)=(5)+(6)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Non-recurrent costs (5)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Recurrent costs (6)	Additional requirements (7)=(2)-(1)
Liability and war-risk insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**15.0**	**14.0**	**6.5**	**7.5**	**—**	**14.0**	**(1.0)**
(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance	214.2	428.4	178.5	249.9	—	428.4	214.2
(d) Other air operations costs							
Air traffic control services and equipment	—	61.2	25.5	35.7	—	61.2	61.2
Landing fees and ground handling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage and containers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**61.2**	**25.5**	**35.7**	**—**	**61.2**	**61.2**
Total, line 6	**1 734.7**	**3 514.6**	**1 465.0**	**2 049.6**	**—**	**3 514.6**	**1 779.9**
7. Naval operations							
Hire/charter costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preparation costs, equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preparation costs, repairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel	—	5.1	—	5.1	—	5.1	5.1
Maintenance costs	—	23.9	5.0	18.9	—	23.9	23.9
Positioning/depositioning costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liability insurance	—	5.8	—	5.8	—	5.8	5.8
Total, line 7	**—**	**34.8**	**5.0**	**29.8**	**—**	**34.8**	**34.8**
8. Communications							
(a) Complementary communications							
Communications equipment	—	118.5	—	118.5	118.5	—	118.5
Spare parts and supplies	575.2	91.2	41.8	49.4	—	91.2	(484.0)
Workshop and test equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial communications	136.0	164.1	34.1	130.0	—	164.1	28.1
Subtotal	**711.2**	**373.8**	**75.9**	**297.9**	**118.5**	**255.3**	**(337.4)**

	Apportionment[a] (1)	Revised cost estimates: Total revised costs (2)=(3)+(4)	1 July–30 November 1998: Expenditures (3)	1 December 1998–30 June 1999: Cost estimates (4)=(5)+(6)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Non-recurrent costs (5)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Recurrent costs (6)	Additional requirements (7)=(2)-(1)
(b) Main trunking contract	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 8	**711.2**	**373.8**	**75.9**	**297.9**	**118.5**	**255.3**	**(337.4)**
9. Other equipment							
Office furniture	—	7.3	1.5	5.8	7.3	—	7.3
Office equipment	—	17.9	1.5	16.4	17.9	—	17.9
Data-processing equipment	—	371.8	3.0	368.8	371.8	—	371.8
Generators	—	276.8	—	276.8	276.8	—	276.8
Observation equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water and septic tanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigeration equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field defence equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	153.1	188.1	104.1	84.0	—	188.1	35.0
Water-purification equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 9	**153.1**	**861.9**	**110.1**	**751.8**	**673.8**	**188.1**	**708.8**
10. Supplies and services							
(a) Miscellaneous services							
Audit services	58.0	58.0	58.0	—	—	58.0	—
Contractual services	436.0	885.8	315.3	570.5	—	885.8	449.8
Data-processing services	—	14.4	2.4	12.0	—	14.4	14.4
Security services	72.0	113.0	43.0	70.0	—	113.0	41.0
Medical treatment and services[b]	213.0	342.8	76.0	266.8	—	342.8	129.8
Claims and adjustments	4.7	4.3	0.8	3.5	—	4.3	(0.4)
Official hospitality	3.0	6.0	2.5	3.5	—	6.0	3.0
Miscellaneous other services	22.0	27.2	13.2	14.0	—	27.2	5.2
Subtotal	**808.7**	**1 451.5**	**511.2**	**940.3**	—	**1 451.5**	**642.8**
(b) Miscellaneous supplies							
Stationery and office supplies	52.0	92.6	37.6	55.0	—	92.6	40.6
Medical supplies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Apportionment[a] (1)	Revised cost estimates: Total revised costs (2)=(3)+(4)	1 July–30 November 1998: Expenditures (3)	1 December 1998[c]–30 June 1999: Cost estimates (4)=(5)+(6)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Non-recurrent costs (5)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Recurrent costs (6)	Additional requirements (7)=(2)-(1)
Sanitation and cleaning materials	34.6	72.6	35.9	36.7	—	72.6	38.0
Subscriptions	1.6	3.2	0.4	2.8	—	3.2	1.6
Electrical supplies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballistic-protective blankets for vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uniform items, flags and decals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field defence stores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operational maps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quartermaster and general stores	53.5	50.2	22.2	28.0	—	50.2	(3.3)
Subtotal	**141.7**	**218.6**	**96.1**	**122.5**	**—**	**218.6**	**76.9**
Total, line 10	**950.4**	**1 670.1**	**607.3**	**1 062.8**	**—**	**1 670.1**	**719.7**
11. Election-related supplies and services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Public information programmes							
Equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Materials and supplies	—	18.8	—	18.8	—	18.8	18.8
Contractual services	24.5	20.0	13.0	7.0	—	20.0	(4.5)
Department of Public Information production costs	—	20.0	—	20.0	20.0	—	20.0
Total, line 12	**24.5**	**58.8**	**13.0**	**45.8**	**20.0**	**38.8**	**34.3**
13. Training programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Mine-clearing programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Air and surface freight							
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military airlifts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial freight and cartage	1 157.5	6.0	2.5	3.5	—	6.0	(1 151.5)
Total, line 16	**1 157.5**	**6.0**	**2.5**	**3.5**	**—**	**6.0**	**(1 151.5)**
17. United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi[c]	**143.2**	**143.2**	**143.2**	**—**	**—**	**143.2**	**—**
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations	**894.1**	**894.1**	**894.1**	**—**	**—**	**894.1**	**—**

	Apportionment[a] (1)	Revised cost estimates: Total revised costs (2)=(3)+(4)	1 July–30 November 1998: Expenditures (3)	1 December 1998–30 June 1999: Cost estimates (4)=(5)+(6)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Non-recurrent costs (5)	1 July 1998–30 June 1999: Recurrent costs (6)	Additional requirements (7)=(2)-(1)
19. Staff assessment							
Staff assessment, international staff	731.3	1 146.3	459.3	687.0	—	1 146.3	415.0
Staff assessment, local staff	14.3	285.7	124.8	160.9	—	285.7	271.4
Total, line 19	**745.6**	**1 432.0**	**584.1**	**847.9**	**—**	**1 432.0**	**686.4**
Total, lines 1–19	**19 418.9**	**33 423.1**	**12 384.2**	**21 038.9**	**2 924.3**	**30 498.8**	**14 004.2**
20. Income from staff assessment	**(745.6)**	**(1 432.0)**	**(584.1)**	**(847.9)**	**—**	**(1 432.0)**	**(686.4)**
21. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	**(1 714.2)**	**(3 428.4)**	**(1 428.5)**	**(1 999.9)**	**—**	**(3 428.4)**	**(1 714.2)**
Total, lines 20–21	**(2 459.8)**	**(4 860.4)**	**(2 012.6)**	**(2 847.8)**	**—**	**(4 860.4)**	**(2 400.6)**
Gross requirements	17 704.7	29 994.7	10 955.7	19 039.0	2 924.3	27 070.4	12 290.0
Net requirements	16 959.1	28 562.7	10 371.6	18 191.1	2 924.3	25 638.4	11 603.6
22. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total resources	**16 959.1**	**28 562.7**	**10 371.6**	**18 191.1**	**2 924.3**	**25 638.4**	**11 603.6**

[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/246 of 26 June 1998.

[b] Includes $18,300 self-sustainment for the formed unit.

[c] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/1 B of 26 June 1998, the prorated share of MIPONUH in the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 has been absorbed within the overall appropriation provided under Assembly resolution 52/246.

Annex II

Revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999: supplementary information[a]

A. Mission-specific costs and ratios

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Proposed estimates: Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Proposed estimates: Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Proposed estimates: Annual cost (United States dollars)	Ratio	Explanation
1. Travel costs (one-way)							
Civilian police	2 700		2 700				Airfare and excess baggage.
Formed unit	980		625				Based on two rotations per year.
2. Rations (per person)							
Rations	9		10.50				Required for 140-person formed rapid reaction unit. Rations contract effective from 1 May 1998.
Bottled water	0.38		0.60				
3. Local staff							
Net salary	738			1 208			Effective from 1 June 1998.
Common staff costs	52			275			
Staff assessment	175			242			
4. United Nations Volunteers							
Service contract	4 325			3 470			Revised memorandum of understanding effective 1 July 1998.
Within-mission travel	—			2 700			For 6 people on an average of 5 nights per month at $90 per person per night.
5. Rental of premises							
Headquarters	12 500			12 500			Current rates.
Garage	2 750			2 000			*Idem*.
Outposts	2 000			1 050			*Idem*.
Office and residence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General	—			4 000			*Idem*.
Sewage dumps	4 600			2 500			*Idem*.
Storage of mission files	20 000			—			Related to the liquidation of the Mission.
6. Utilities							
Electricity	6 000			2 500			Current rates.
Water	500			1 000			Includes requirements for potable and non-potable water.
Oil and coke	500			585			Current rates.
Generator and fuel	46 200			40 800			*Idem*.
7. Vehicles							
Civilian pattern	207	207					
Special purpose	39	39					

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Unit or daily cost	Monthly cost	Annual cost	Ratio	Explanation
			(United States dollars)				
8. Rental of vehicles							
Military-type vehicles	6	7					6 armoured personnel carriers and 1 support vehicle under wet-lease arrangements.
Rental of vehicles	24 500			44 028			Current rates.
Training	68 000				38 000		Based on two training courses per year at $19,000 per course.
9. Spare parts, repair and maintenance of vehicles							
Civilian pattern	330			330			Used vehicles.
	—			100			New vehicles.
10. Petrol							
Civilian pattern	3.59		3.79				19.6 litres per day at $0.19 per litre plus 2 per cent for lubricants.
11. Vehicle insurance							
Civilian pattern	474			474			Current rates.
Rented	400			350			*Idem*.
12. Helicopters							
Medium utility (MI-8)	2	2					Voluntary contribution in kind.
13. Other air operations							
Air traffic control services	—			5 100			Rental of flight following system.
14. Naval operations							
Light water craft	—	5					Transport of civilian police to remote coastal areas.
15. Watercraft fuel							
Light water craft	—			760			20 litres/watercraft per day at $0.23 per litre plus 10 per cent for lubricants.
16. Naval maintenance, repairs and spare parts	—			540			
17. Naval insurance	—				2 000		Current rates.
18. Communications spare parts and supplies							
United Nations-owned equipment	8 360			6 000			Current consumption.
19. Commercial communications							
INMARSAT terminals	—			750			For 10 terminals.
Transponder lease	14 000			7 800			Current rates.
Repeater sites				5 500			*Idem*.
United Nations Logistics Base link				500			*Idem*.
Telephone	3 000			4 000			*Idem*.
Pouch, postage and telex	400			—			

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Annual cost (United States dollars)	Ratio	Explanation
20. Other equipment spare parts							
Maintenance — generators	8 300				8 300		
Maintenance — other equipment	—				3 700		
Refurbishment of other equipment at United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	59 000				—		Previous provision related to the liquidation of the Mission.
21. Security services	9 000			10 000			24-hour security services to safeguard headquarters and outposts.
22. Contractual services							
Maintenance services	37 500			64 500			Increase in local salary scales.
Camp services	17 000			17 000			
23. Medical treatment and services							
Self-sustainment	—			2 614			Self-sustainment services for the formed unit.
Medical treatment in Miami	25 000			25 000			
Medical treatment in the mission area	10 500			10 500			
24. Stationery and office supplies	7 860				7 860		For 524 persons at $15 per person per month.
25. Quartermaster and general stores	8 900			4 000			For expendable general stores.
26. Commercial freight							
Shipment to Brindisi	1 000 000			—			Related to the liquidation of the Mission.
Packing material	150 000			—			*Idem*
Other freight costs	5 000			5 000			

[a] Supplementary information in support of the revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 is only provided for items for which the cost has changed from the previous submission (A/52/869).

B. Requirements for non-recurrent costs

(Thousands of United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of units (2+3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4 x 5)
1. Military personnel costs						—
2. Civilian personnel costs						—
3. Premises/accommodation						
Alteration and renovation to premises						
Renovation of accommodation at Camp Argentina						29.0
Upgrade fuel point						5.0
Subtotal						**34.0**
Construction/prefabricated buildings						
Renovation of 8 police stations at St. Michel de l'Attalayae, Bahon, Ranquitte, Pignin, Pilate, Lascahobas, la Victoire and Thomassique						520.0
Detailed design plans						10.0
Subtotal						**530.0**
Total, line 3						**564.0**
4. Infrastructure repairs						—
5. Transport operations						
(a) Purchase of vehicles[a]						
Pick-up, light	175	87	—	87	12.0	1 044.0
Subtotal	**175**	**87**	**—**	**87**		**1 044.0**
Freight at 15 per cent						156.6
Subtotal plus freight						1 200.6
Provided through surplus stock						—
Subtotal, line 5 (a)						**1 200.6**
(b) Rental of vehicles						—
(c) Workshop equipment						
Four post vehicle lift	[b]		2	2	8.0	16.0
Rolling road brake tester	[b]		1	1	14.0	14.0
Hydraulic floor press	[b]		1	1	2.0	2.0
Transmission jack	[b]		1	1	1.4	1.4
Heavy-duty bench vice	[b]		1	1	4.0	4.0
Heavy-duty anvil	[b]		1	1	1.5	1.5
Heavy-duty wheel remover	[b]		1	1	1.0	1.0
Subtotal						**39.9**

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of units (2 + 3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4 x 5)
Freight at 15 per cent						6.0
Subtotal plus freight						45.9
Provided through surplus stock						—
Subtotal, line 5 (c)						**45.9**
(d) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance						—
(e) Petrol, oil and lubricants						—
(f) Vehicle insurance						—
Total, line 5						**1 246.5**
6. Air operations						—
7. Naval operations						—
8. Communications						
(a) Complementary communications						
Miscellaneous equipment						
Facsimile (plain paper)	48	10	—	10	2.0	20.0
Facsimile (thermal paper)	12	10	—	10	1.0	10.0
10 KVA-UPS	[b]	1	—	1	8.0	8.0
Billing system	1	1	—	1	5.0	5.0
Telephone system	3	1	—	1	10.0	10.0
Upgrade telephone switch						50.0
Subtotal						**103.0**
Freight at 15 per cent						15.5
Subtotal plus freight						118.5
Provided through surplus stock						—
Subtotal, line 8 (a)						**118.5**
(b) Main trunking contract						—
Total, line 8						**118.5**
9. Other equipment						
(a) Office furniture						
Filing cabinet	97	20	—	20	0.29	5.8
Subtotal						**5.8**
Freight at 15 per cent						—
Subtotal plus freight						5.8
Provided through surplus stock						—
Subtotal, line 9 (a)						**5.8**

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of units (2 + 3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4 x 5)
(b) Office equipment						
Photocopier	30	2	—	2	3.0	6.0
Paper shredder	33	15	—	15	0.5	7.5
Typewriter	28	4	—	4	0.725	2.9
Subtotal						**16.4**
Freight at 15 per cent						—
Subtotal plus freight						16.4
Provided through surplus stock						—
Subtotal, line 9 (b)						**16.4**
(c) Data-processing equipment						
Server	7	2	—	2	16.0	32.0
Desktop	267	90	—	90	1.5	135.0
Laptop	90	30	—	30	2.2	66.0
Surge protector	[b]	60	—	60	0.02	1.2
Printer, laser	351	4	—	4	1.4	5.6
Printer, portable	10	10	—	10	0.25	2.5
Uninterrupted power supply unit	[b]	60	—	60	0.25	15.0
Jazz drive	[b]	3	—	3	0.5	1.5
CISCO router	[b]	1	—	1	1.7	1.7
Digital camera	[b]	2	—	2	1.0	2.0
Software						21.2
Network upgrade	1	1	—	1	20.0	20.0
ID hardware/software						17.0
Subtotal						**320.7**
Freight at 15 per cent[c]						48.1
Subtotal plus freight						368.8
Provided through surplus stock						—
Subtotal, line 9 (c)						**368.8**
(d) Generators						
800 KVA	—	2	—	2	87.0	174.0
Silent-type	—	2	—	2	9.5	19.0
16.4 KVA	15	12	—	12	3.35	40.2
29 KVA	2	1	—	1	3.8	3.8
22 KVA	5	1	—	1	3.7	3.7
Subtotal						**240.7**

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of units (2+3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4 x 5)
Freight at 15 per cent						36.1
Subtotal, line 9 (d)						**276.8**
(e) Observation equipment						—
(f) Petrol tank plus metering equipment						—
(g) Water and septic tanks						—
(h) Medical and dental equipment						—
(i) Accommodation equipment						—
(j) Miscellaneous equipment						—
(k) Field defence equipment						—
(l) Water purification equipment						—
(m) Refrigeration equipment						—
(n) Spare parts, repair and maintenance						—
Total, line 9						**667.8**
10. Supplies and services						—
11. Election-related supplies and services						—
12. Public information programmes						—
13. Training programmes						—
14. Mine-clearing programmes						—
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization						—
16. Air and surface freight						—
17. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi						—
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations						—
19. Staff assessment						—
Total, lines 1–19						**2 596.7**

[a] Additional information is provided in annex II.C.

[b] Information not available.

[c] Does not include freight costs in respect of software.

C. Supplementary explanation of the revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999

1. The additional requirements for the maintenance of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, reflected in column 7 of annex I to the present report, result primarily from the extension of the Mission's mandate beyond 30 November 1998 in accordance with Security Council resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998.

2. *Military contingents*. The requirement of $291,500 under this heading is to provide for reimbursement of a claim for travel under a letter of assist in respect of a United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) contingent that rotated in October 1996. No funds were reserved in the UNSMIH accounts for that period to cover the cost of the travel.

3. *Death and disability*. While the apportionment was based on an average of 300 civilian police for a six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 1998, the revised cost is based on an average of 300 civilian police for 12 months. Additional requirements, therefore, amount to $60,000.

4. *Civilian police*. Provisions under civilian police cost reimbursement, welfare, daily allowance and clothing and equipment allowance are based on standard rates for peacekeeping operations. Requirements for rations and travel are based on the rates detailed in annex II.A and those for mission subsistence allowance are shown in annex IV.A to the report of the Secretary-General of 9 April 1998 (A/52/869). While the apportionment was based on the deployment of 1,800 person-months, the revised cost for the 12-month period is based on the deployment of 3,594 person-months. Additional requirements under rations take into account the fact that the daily rate has increased from $9.00 to $10.50 owing to a change in contractor, as well as an increase in the cost of bottled water from 38 cents to 60 cents per person per day. Furthermore, while the original estimates for travel were based on the repatriation of all 300 civilian police, the revised estimates provide for two rotations of the formed unit and one rotation for the other 160 civilian police.

5. *International and local staff*. Salaries of internationally recruited staff are estimated on the basis of the 1998 standard cost rates for New York and local salaries reflect the scale currently applicable in the mission area. Additionally, Professional staff salaries have been adjusted to take into account non-entitlement to post adjustment for 28 per cent of the staff in the Professional category who are classified as mission appointees. For the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 requirements for MIPONUH are estimated at 2,458 person-months, which is 926 months above the 1,532 person-months previously budgeted for. All civilian staff costs were prepared in accordance with the deployment schedule contained in annex IV.

6. *Other travel costs*. The apportionment in the amount of $32,200 provided for travel and subsistence expenses for two trips between the mission area and New York ($16,600), travel within the mission area ($10,000), and travel and subsistence expenses for two internal auditors for 14 days ($5,600). The revised cost in the amount of $97,400 provides for expenditures of $17,500 incurred during the period from 1 July to 30 November 1998 and cost estimates for travel between New York and the mission area ($11,100), travel from the mission to New York ($14,900), travel within the mission area ($14,000), travel and daily subsistence allowance of seven staff from New York, for the implementation of the Field Assets Control System ($31,600), travel and accommodation expenses for two air safety officers to assess the Mission's aviation and safety programmes ($2,700) and travel and subsistence expenses for two internal auditors ($5,600).

7. *United Nations Volunteers*. The additional requirement of $82,300 relates to the increase in person-months from 136 to 197 owing to the continuation of the mandate. The revised cost estimates reflect the reduction in monthly service contract costs from $4,325 to $3,470, as shown in annex II.A, as well as the new requirement for within-mission travel, which is estimated at five nights per month for six volunteers at $90 per person per night.

8. *Premises/accommodation*. Additional requirements for rental of premises, maintenance supplies and services and utilities are due to the continuation of MIPONUH beyond 30 November 1998. Furthermore, the revised cost estimates include provision for the renovation of eight police stations used by MIPONUH civilian police which are co-located in Haitian National Police facilities (St. Michel de l'Attalayae, Bahon, Ranquitte, Pignon, Pilate, Lascahobas, la Victoire and Thomassique). Total requirements are estimated at $530,000, at $65,000 per police station plus $10,000 to hire a contractor to prepare detailed design plans for renovation work.

9. *Transport operations*. While the apportioned amount of $866,900 was based on the termination of MIPONUH and the phasing-out of its vehicle establishment, revised requirements of $2,946,100, representing an increase of $2,079,200, provide for the maintenance of 207 civilian pattern vehicles and 39 special purpose vehicles throughout the 12-month period as well as for the purchase of 87 replacement vehicles. No provision for replacement of vehicles had been included in past budgets for UNSMIH, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) and MIPONUH owing to the previous decisions of the Security Council on the peacekeeping operations in Haiti which stated that mandates were limited to a single period. It should be noted that except for six boat trailers purchased for UNMIH and one sedan purchased for MIPONUH, all of the Mission's vehicles were transferred from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi or purchased from the multinational force and have thus met the criteria for replacement, namely, five years and/or 120,000 kilometres.

10. Provision had been made under rental of vehicles for the reimbursement of six military pattern vehicles, one support vehicle, maintenance support staff and training courses provided under wet-lease arrangement for the 12-month period. Additional requirements of $383,800 include $60,000 relating to amounts owed for the period ending 30 June 1998 that were not obligated during that period.

11. *Air operations*. Additional requirements under helicopter operations result from the continuation of the mandate of MIPONUH and the deployment of two MI-8 helicopters provided as voluntary contributions in kind. Provision of $35,700 under air traffic control services is for rental of the flight following system to provide the only means of communicating with the aircraft while airborne. Owing to the geographical character of Haiti and the inadequate national flight following capability MIPONUH has to maintain its own system through a local contractor to ensure the safety of Mission personnel.

12. *Naval operations*. During the UNMIH and UNSMIH mandates, the Mission maintained eight United Nations-owned light watercraft to transport civilian police, International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) personnel and Haitian National Police to inhabited islands and remote coastal locations. This service was discontinued during the UNTMIH mandate; however, the Mission decided to resume the operations utilizing five light watercraft under the MIPONUH mandate.

13. *Communications*. The revised cost estimates provide for the replacement of 20 facsimile machines and one uninterruptible power supply as shown in annex II.B, as well as for the upgrade of the Mission's telephone network to permit MIPONUH to be linked to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi as part of the United Nations global

telephone network. The cost of these items, as well as the increased requirements for commercial communications shown in annex II.A and requirements for the continuation of the mandate, are partially offset by reductions under spare parts and supplies owing to the deletion of funds previously budgeted for the refurbishment of equipment that was to have been sent to Brindisi during the liquidation of the Mission. Requirements for communications equipment include the replacement of a billing system and a telephone system that are not year 2000 compliant.

14. *Other equipment.* Additional requirements for office furniture, office equipment, data-processing equipment, generators and miscellaneous equipment are due to the operational necessity to replace items of equipment that have reached the end of their economical and useful life. No replacement requirements had been submitted in the MIPONUH budget estimates since the Mission was expected to be liquidated. Requirements for data-processing equipment include the replacement of 2 servers, 90 desktops, 30 laptops, network upgrade and ID hardware/software that are not year 2000 compliant. Those requirements are shown in annex II.B.

15. *Contractual services.* Provision is made for continued hiring of individual contractors to perform catering, cleaning and camp services for the formed unit and to provide miscellaneous services at headquarters and at outstations in the mission area. Requirements for individual contractors on special service agreements are shown in annex V.

16. *Data-processing services.* Provision covers software licence fees requirements for Sun Accounting, Progen Payroll, Reality, Lotus Notes and Newsfeed, in addition to spare parts, supplies and maintenance for graphic cards, ethernet cards, random access memory, etc.

17. *Security services.* Provision is made for 12 local security officers to safeguard the headquarters and the residence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on a 24-hour basis at a cost of $10,000 per month.

18. *Medical treatment and services.* The revised cost estimate of $342,800 is based on expenditures of $76,000 for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1998 and projected expenditures of $266,800 to provide for one case per month involving treatment in Miami hospitals at a monthly cost of $25,000 ($175,000), medical services provided under letter of assist for *in situ* medical services at $10,500 per month ($73,500) and self-sustainment reimbursement for medical treatment of the formed unit at the cost of $2,614 per month ($18,300).

19. *Public information programmes.* Provision is made for subscriptions, publications and miscellaneous services ($20,000), the replacement of batteries, lighting equipment, microphones and other miscellaneous supplies ($18,800) and the production of a documentary covering the MIPONUH mandates, to serve as a tool for community outreach ($20,000).

20. *Air and surface freight.* In connection with the planned liquidation of the Mission, provision had been made for the charter of one ship to transport United Nations-owned equipment to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi ($1,000,000), packing material ($150,000) and other commercial freight costs ($7,500). However, in light of the extension of the mandate of the Mission, requirements have been reduced to $6,000.

21. *Support account for peacekeeping operations.* An amount of $894,100 for the support account for peacekeeping operations has been provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 52/246 of 26 June 1998.

22. *Staff assessment*. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under line item 2 (b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which the United Nations staff members are subject in accordance with staff regulations of the United Nations. Additional requirements under this heading are due to the extension of the mandate of the Mission.

23. *Income from staff assessment*. The staff assessment requirements provided for under expenditure budget line item 19 have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and will be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to MIPONUH.

Annex III

Current and proposed staffing table for the United Nations *Civilian Police Mission in Haiti*

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*							
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2/1*	***Total***	*FS*	*PL*	*OL*	*SS*	***Total***	*Local staff*	*UNV*	***Grand total***
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General																	
Special Representative of the Secretary-General	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4
Deputy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Political advisers	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	7
Legal advisers	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Public information/Spokesperson	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4
Protocol Officer	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**—**	**7**	**—**	**—**	**4**	**—**	**4**	**9**	**—**	**20**
Office of the Force Commander																	
Force Commander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian police	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	8	—	11
Contingent support	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**2**	**8**	**—**	**11**
Administrative operations																	
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer																	
Chief Administrative Officer	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	3	4	—	10
Air operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
MICIVIH liaison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**1**	**—**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**13**
Administrative services																	
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	—	3	—	6	3	—	12
Personnel	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	4	4	—	9
Procurement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	7
General services	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	3	12	—	17
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**7**	**7**	**—**	**9**	**—**	**16**	**21**	**1**	**45**

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*							
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2/1*	***Total***	*FS*	*PL*	*OL*	*SS*	***Total***	*Local staff*	*UNV*	***Grand total***
Logistics and technical operations																	
Logistics	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	5	1	10
Movement control	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	17	5	25
Communications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	7	9	3	19
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	6	49	5	61
Management information systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	7
Security service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	6	—	11
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	**3**	**2**	—	**5**	**14**	—	**5**	**5**	**24**	**91**	**15**	**135**
Regional administrative offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	**1**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**9**	**2**	**25**	**23**	—	**21**	**5**	**49**	**133**	**17**	**224**

Annex IV

Deployment of military and civilian personnel

	July[a]	*August*[a]	*September*[a]	*October*[a]	*November*[a]	*December*	*January*	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*
	1998						*1999*					
1. Military personnel												
Planned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Civilian personnel												
(a) Civilian police												
Planned	300	300	300	300	300	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised	299	299	299	298	299	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
(b) International and local staff												
Under Secretary-General												
Planned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Secretary-General												
Planned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D–2												
Planned	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D–1												
Planned	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Revised	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
P–5												
Planned	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Revised	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
P–4												
Planned	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	3	—	—	—	—
Revised	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
P–3												
Planned	9	9	9	9	9	9	5	4	1	1	1	1
Revised	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
P–2												
Planned	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Revised	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

	July[a]	*August*[a]	*September*[a]	*October*[a]	*November*[a]	*December*	*January*	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*
	1998						*1999*					
Field Service												
Planned	23	23	23	23	23	23	21	10	—	—	—	—
Revised	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
General Service (Principal level)												
Planned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Service (Other level)												
Planned	21	21	21	21	21	21	17	8	2	2	2	2
Revised	19	18	18	18	18	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Security Service												
Planned	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Revised	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Subtotal												
Planned	**74**	**74**	**74**	**74**	**74**	**74**	**60**	**32**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Revised	**74**	**69**	**69**	**69**	**70**	**74**	**74**	**74**	**74**	**74**	**74**	**74**
Local staff												
Planned	133	133	133	133	133	133	103	79	—	—	—	—
Revised	132	130	132	132	132	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
International contractual personnel												
Planned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Nations Volunteers												
Planned	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	—	—	—	—
Revised	14	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Subtotal												
Planned	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**120**	**96**	—	—	—	—
Revised	**146**	**146**	**148**	**148**	**148**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**
Total, civilian staff												
Planned	**224**	**224**	**224**	**224**	**224**	**224**	**180**	**128**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Revised	**220**	**215**	**217**	**217**	**218**	**224**	**224**	**224**	**224**	**224**	**224**	**224**
Total, civilian personnel												
Planned	**524**	**524**	**524**	**524**	**524**	**524**	**180**	**128**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
Revised	**519**	**514**	**516**	**515**	**517**	**524**	**524**	**524**	**524**	**524**	**524**	**524**

[a] Actual deployment.

Annex V

Contractual services: requirements for individual contractors

Office	*Functional title*	*Number of persons*
Chief Administrative Officer/ regional administration (Cap-Haitien/Les Cayes)	Night guard (Les Cayes)	1
	Cleaner (Cap-Haitien/Les Cayes)	2
	Grounds-keeping handy person (Cap-Haitien)	1
Engineering	Carpenter	2
	Engineer	2
	Electrician	2
	Generator mechanic	4
	Technician (air conditioning)	2
	Technician (water purification)	1
	Plumber	1
	Welder	1
	Stores assistant/Building Management and Engineering Unit	1
	Truck driver	1
General Services	Assistant inventory clerk/Property Control and Inventory Unit	2
	Messenger	1
Logistics	Kitchen manager	1
	Assistant kitchen manager	1
	Forklift operator	2
	Refueller/clerk	1
	Refueller	1
	Refueller/truck driver	1
	Liquid waste/truck driver	1
	Labourer	1
	Labourer/liquid waste	4
	Truck driver	3
	Truck driver/dispatcher	1
	Truck driver/Supply Unit	2
	Cook	4
	Kitchen helper	11
	Language teacher	1
Transport	Heavy-duty mechanic	4
	Supply/data entry clerk	1
	Vehicle welder	1
	Vehicle mechanic	3
	Stores assistant	1
	Tire repairman	2
	Dispatch pool driver	1
Procurement	Procurement assistant (buyer)	1
Communications	Radio technician	1
	Switchboard operator/receptionist	1
Total		**75**

Annex

[Original: Spanish]

Presidential Act of Brasilia, signed on 26 October 1998

On 26 October 1998, His Excellency Mr. Jamil Mahuad Witt, President of the Republic of Ecuador, and His Excellency Mr. Alberto Fujimori Fujimori, President of the Republic of Peru, met in the city of Brasilia to formally place on record that the differences which had divided their two countries for decades had been definitively settled.

The following were present in their capacity as Heads of State of the Guarantor Countries of the Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries signed in Rio de Janeiro on 29 January 1942: His Excellency Fernando Henrique Cardoso, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil; His Excellency Mr. Carlos Saúl Menem, President of the Argentine Republic; His Excellency Mr. Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, President of the Republic of Chile; and the Personal Representative of the President of the United States of America, Mr. Thomas F. McLarty III.

On this momentous occasion, the Presidents of Peru and Ecuador agreed to sign the present

Presidential Act of Brasilia

1. Express their conviction regarding the historic significance of the understandings reached between the two Governments for the development and well-being of the fraternal peoples of Ecuador and Peru. With these understandings, the process of substantive talks provided for in the Itamaraty Declaration of Peace of 17 February 1995 has been completed and a comprehensive and lasting end has been put to the differences between the two republics, so that, on the basis of their common roots, the two nations can advance towards a promising future based on cooperation and mutual benefit.

2. Declare that, with the binding view expressed by the Heads of State of the Guarantor Countries in their letter dated 23 October, which forms an integral part of this document, the border discrepancies between the two countries have been settled definitively. On this basis, the firm and unshakeable will of their Governments to complete the on-site marking of the common land boundary within the shortest possible time has been placed on record.

3. Simultaneously declare their commitment to submit the agreements signed on this date to the domestic ratification procedures, as necessary, with a view to ensuring their speedy entry into force. These agreements are as follows:

The treaty on Trade and Navigation, in application of article VI of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries;

The Comprehensive Peruvian-Ecuadorian Agreement on Border Integration, Development and Good-Neighbourliness, which includes, as annexes, the Regulations of the Peruvian-Ecuadorian Good-Neighbourliness Commission; the Treaty on the Transit of Persons, Vehicles, Maritime and Fluvial Vessels and Aircraft; the Rules of Procedure of the Peruvian-Ecuadorian Border Committees; the Organizational Structure of the Binational Plan for Border Area Development; the Programmes of

the Binational Plan for Border Area Development; and the Organizational Structure of the Binational Fund for Peace and Development. It also includes the Agreement for the Acceleration and Extension of Free Trade between Ecuador and Peru. In addition, it includes the draft Agreement by Exchange of Notes for the Technical-Economic Feasibility Study on the Puyango-Tumbes Binational Project; the draft Memorandum of Understanding on the Urban, Regional and Services Programme for the Tumbes-Machala Road; the draft Memorandum of Understanding on Road Connections between Peru and Ecuador; the draft Agreement on Electrical Connections; the Framework Agreement for Commissioning a Pre-feasibility Study for the Binational Project for the Transport of Petroleum and Natural Gas; the draft Memorandum of Understanding concerning Strengthening of Mutual Cooperation in Tourism; the draft Agreement for the Development of a Technical Cooperation Programme in the Fisheries Sector; and the draft Memorandum of Understanding on Educational Cooperation;

An Exchange of Notes on the Framework Agreement on the Rehabilitation or Reconstruction of the Inlet and related construction work on the Zarumilla channel and Administrative Regulations concerning the Zarumilla channel and the exploitation of its waters;

An exchange of notes concerning matters relating to navigation in the sectors where the boundary line intersects the rivers, in particular the Napo River;

An exchange of notes on the Agreement Establishing a Binational Peruvian-Ecuadorian Commission on Mutual Confidence-Building and Security Measures.

4. Expressly place on record the importance of the agreements reached for the ideals of peace, stability and prosperity to which the American continent is committed. In that connection, and in accordance with article 1 of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries of 1942, they solemnly reaffirm their rejection of the threat or use of force in relations between Peru and Ecuador and of all acts that may undermine peace and friendship between the two nations.

5. The Presidents of Ecuador and Peru, wishing to emphasize their appreciation for the fundamental role played in the attainment of these understandings by the Governments of the Argentine Republic, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Chile and the United States of America, the Guarantor Countries of the Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries signed in Rio de Janeiro on 29 January 1942, place on record the gratitude of their nations for the dedication and effort shown by those countries in seeking the implementation of the Protocol, and call upon them to continue to fulfil that function until the demarcation has been completed.

This Act has been signed by His Excellency Mr. Alberto Fujimori Fujimori, President of the Republic of Peru, and His Excellency Mr. Jamil Mahuad Witt, President of the Republic of Ecuador, and endorsed by Mr. Fernando de Trazegnies Granda, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, and Mr. José Ayala Lasso, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador.

The following persons have signed it in their capacity as witnesses of this solemn ceremony: His Excellency Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil; His Excellency Mr. Carlos Saúl Menem, President of the Argentine

Republic; His Excellency Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, President of the Republic of Chile; and the Personal Representative of the President of the United States of America, Mr. Thomas F. McLarty III.

(Signed) Jamil **Mahuad Witt**
President of the Republic of Ecuador

(Signed) Alberto **Fujimori**
President of the Republic of Peru

(Signed) Carlos Saúl **Menem**
President of the Argentine Republic

(Signed) Fernando Henrique **Cardoso**
President of the Federative Republic of Brazil

(Signed) Eduardo **Frei Ruiz-Tagle**
President of the Republic of Chile

(Signed) Thomas F. **McLarty III**
Personal Representative of the President of the United States of America

(Signed) Fernando **de Trazegnies Granda**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru

(Signed) José **Ayala Lasso**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador

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Agenda item 161
Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic

Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the financial performance report of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998. The General Assembly, by its resolution 52/249 of 26 June 1998, appropriated an amount of $18,560,600 gross ($18,335,500 net) for the establishment and operation of MINURCA for that period. Expenditures for the period totalled $16,667,600 gross ($16,543,700 net), exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of $916,900, resulting in an unencumbered balance of $1,893,000 gross ($1,791,800 net).

The unencumbered balance was attributable primarily to delays in the deployment of military contingents and civilian police, international civilian vacancies and reduced requirements under operational costs (air and transport operations, communications and other equipment).

The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MINURCA is to decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $1,893,000 gross ($1,791,800 net) for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998.

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Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Introduction	1–4	3
II.	Implementation of the budget	5–8	3
III.	Report requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 52/249	9–15	4
IV.	Financial performance report for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998	16–17	6
V.	Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session	18	7
Annexes			
I.	Financial performance report for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998: summary statement		8
II.	Supplementary information on significant variances		10
III.	Planned and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998		13
IV.	Apportionment and expenditure for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998		15

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1159 (1998) of 27 March 1998 with effect from 15 April 1998 for an initial period of three months until 15 July 1998. By the same resolution, the Council authorized the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel and decided that this authorization would end on 15 April 1998. The Council also authorized the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure that MINURCA would be fully deployed by 15 April 1998 and to secure a smooth transition between MISAB and MINURCA. The Mission's mandate has been extended by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the most recent of which was resolution 1201 (1998) of 15 October 1998, by which the Council extended the mandate of MINURCA until 28 February 1999 and expressed its intention to terminate the Mission no later than that date.

2. Pending the submission of the Mission's proposed budget to the General Assembly, the Controller sought, in his letter dated 30 March 1998, the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into commitments in an amount of $12,844,900 gross ($12,469,900 net) to meet the most immediate requirements of MINURCA for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998. The Advisory Committee's concurrence was granted in the Chairman's letter dated 13 April 1998.

3. The budget for the establishment and operation of MINURCA for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998, including the transition from MISAB to MINURCA, amounted on a full-cost basis to $20,776,000 gross ($20,438,400 net), including the budgeted voluntary contributions in kind of $967,400, and was set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 11 May 1998 (A/52/895). It provided for the authorized strength of 1,350 contingent personnel and 24 civilian police, supported by a phased deployment of 179 civilian staff (106 international and 73 local). The Advisory Committee, in view of a delay in the deployment of one military contingent and in the recruitment of staff, recommended instead in its related report dated 19 May 1998 (A/52/911) the appropriation of $18,560,600 gross ($18,335,500 net).

4. The General Assembly, by its resolution 52/249 of 26 June 1998, appropriated $18,560,600 gross ($18,335,500 net) for the establishment and operation of the Mission for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998, including $12,844,900 gross ($12,469,900 net) in start-up costs previously authorized by the Advisory Committee. This amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Implementation of the budget

5. Information on the operations of MINURCA and on the developments on the ground during the period under review is contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 19 June 1998 (S/1998/540).

6. Despite the unusually tight schedule laid down by the Security Council in its resolution 1159 (1998), MINURCA became operational on 15 April 1998 owing to the early deployment of a transition team of United Nations military planners, logisticians, communications specialists and administrative staff; assistance offered by the office of the United Nations Development Programme during the initial phase of the operations; and voluntary contributions in kind from the Government of France, consisting of military

equipment and medical services for which partial waiver of the reimbursement cost was granted, and of air transportation of contingents by French aircraft. The rapid establishment of MINURCA was also facilitated by the provision, free of charge, by the Government of the Central African Republic of accommodations for the MINURCA military contingents at Camp Beal and parts of Camp M'Poko, in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement concluded on 8 May 1998. Furthermore, critical initial requirements of the Mission for transportation and communications equipment were met through transfer of those assets from other peacekeeping operations and from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

7. The factors described in paragraph 6 above contributed to the implementation of the Mission's political activities in accordance with Security Council mandates as well as to the expeditious set-up of an effective civilian/military administrative and logistical support structure in MINURCA. The early establishment of this support structure contributed to better utilization of financial resources provided within the originally forecast parameters, in particular under the operational costs budget group. Savings under operational costs were also attributable to lower actual unit prices than were budgeted for purchase of vehicles and communications equipment. Unencumbered balances under military and civilian personnel costs resulted from delays in the arrival of civilian police and of one military contingent, the latter owing to the last-minute withdrawal of a troop contributor and the mobilization time required for the deployment of its replacement.

8. The authorized staffing table of MINURCA consisted of 106 international and 73 local staff posts, with the planned deployment of 90 international and 66 local staff reflecting the application of projected delayed recruitment factors of 15 and 10 per cent respectively. Owing to the short duration of the reporting period, despite active recruitment efforts the international staffing showed an overall average vacancy rate of 44 per cent, while that of the local staff stood at 38 per cent. However, as at 30 June 1998, 76 international and 64 local staff posts were filled against the planned incumbency of 90 and 66 posts, reflecting lower vacancy rates of 28 and 12 per cent respectively. With all key positions in the Mission's political and administrative staffing structure filled at the early stages of the Mission's deployment, the potential adverse impact of the reported initial vacancy rates on the delivery of the Mission's mandated activities was minimized.

III. Report requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 52/249

9. In paragraph 6 of its resolution 52/249, the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General, in his next financial performance report on MINURCA, report on the implementation and efficiency of the system of providing allowances in lieu of rations to various contingents serving in the Mission.

10. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1159 (1998), the establishment of MINURCA on 15 April 1998 was accompanied by a transfer of authority from MISAB to MINURCA. It is recalled in this connection that with the military structure and role of MINURCA being similar to that of MISAB, the Member States participating in MISAB agreed, at the request of the United Nations, to continue providing their military contingents to the United Nations Mission. To ensure a smooth transition and avoid interruption of services, logistical arrangements for the support of those contingents inherited from MISAB were also, to a large extent, continued under MINURCA. For this reason, at the request of the troop-

contributing countries involved, arrangements for the feeding of their contingents continued to be based on the provision of cash allowances in lieu of rations as they were in MISAB.

11. During the reporting period, personnel of 7 out of 10 military contingents deployed in MINURCA were provided with cash allowances for food and bottled water payable in local currency at a daily rate equivalent to 65 French francs (approximately $10.95). Disbursements recorded in the Mission's accounts during the reporting period amounted to $526,400. For the three other MINURCA contingents, standard United Nations arrangements were implemented to provide troops with food rations, including fresh, dry, chilled and frozen foodstuffs at a contract cost not to exceed $13.55 per person per day, inclusive of transportation and warehousing costs. Expenditures related to the provision of rations are recorded in the Mission's accounts separately from payments of allowances for food and bottled water, thereby ensuring that no double expenditure is incurred.

12. It is recalled that in paragraph 20 of its report dated 19 May 1998 (A/52/911), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that effective measures be put in place to monitor prompt payment to intended recipients of the allowance and to ensure the existence of appropriate audit trails for such measures, without unnecessary administrative and management expenditures.

13. Payment of allowances in the amounts indicated in paragraph 11 above has been effected by cheque drawn to the order of the paymaster of the respective contingent, in accordance with the reported contingent strength. At the Mission's request, its local banking institution in the Central African Republic has established a branch office at Mission headquarters at Camp Beal. The cheques payable to contingent paymasters are cashed in local currency at the branch, with the amount to be disbursed being arranged between the Mission's financial section and the branch as necessary. The recording of cash remittances and disbursements by the Mission's financial section is effected in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and follows established accounting procedures. Moreover, the banking operation is conducted in a secure building in the presence of the Mission's armed contingent guards, thereby providing adequate physical security of the operation.

14. While providing allowances in lieu of rations appears to cost less than the standard United Nations arrangements, it is pertinent to recall that the payment of allowances in lieu of rations in MINURCA resulted from the extension of pre-existing, inherited exceptional arrangements and circumstances at the time the Mission was established. It is also pertinent to note that this system does not offer a guarantee that the standard ration scale developed for contingents is adequately represented in the food basket actually purchased with the allowance, nor does it ensure a continuous food supply. Moreover, as the cost of food on the local market is subject to price fluctuations dictated by supply and demand, seasonal variations and other factors, there is the possibility that the current amount of the allowance may need to be adjusted further. Finally, in the case of local food shortages or sharp increases in local market prices, there is the risk that supplies could be disrupted.

15. In view of the foregoing, the Secretariat is of the view that this exceptional arrangement for the provision of cash allowances in lieu of rations to certain contingents in MINURCA should remain specific to that Mission.

IV. Financial performance report for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998

16. As indicated in table 1 below, from the appropriation of $18,560,600 gross ($18,335,500 net) for the establishment and operation of MINURCA for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998, expenditures amounted to $16,667,600 gross ($16,543,700 net), inclusive of $13,408,400 in unliquidated obligations. The resulting unencumbered balance of $1,893,000 gross ($1,791,800 net) represents, in gross terms, approximately 10 per cent of the amount appropriated. Annex I to the present report contains financial performance information for the reporting period by budget line item, with supplementary information on significant variances presented in annex II. Annex IV contains a chart showing apportionment and expenditure by main budget group.

Table 1
Apportionment and expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*[a]	*Variance*
Military personnel costs	7 567.5	7 341.7	225.8
Civilian personnel costs	2 161.5	1 649.4	512.1
Operational costs	9 471.1	8 428.5	1 042.6
Other programmes	52.3	41.0	11.3
United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	—	—	—
Support account for peacekeeping operations	—	—	—
Staff assessment	225.1	123.9	101.2
Total	**19 477.5**	**17 584.5**	**1 893.0**
Income from staff assessment	(225.1)	(123.9)	(101.2)
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[b]	(916.9)	(916.9)	—
Gross requirements	**18 560.6**	**16 667.6**	**1 893.0**
Net requirements	**18 335.5**	**16 543.7**	**1 791.8**
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—	—	—
Total resources	**18 335.5**	**16 543.7**	**1 791.8**

[a] Includes an amount of $13,408,400 in unliquidated obligations.

[b] Includes $407,200 under military contingent costs for the emplacement of troops, $384,800 under contingent-owned equipment and $124,900 under supplies and services for medical services.

17. Information on the deployment of military and civilian personnel during the reporting period is presented in table 2 and annex III.

Table 2
Authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rates for military and civilian personnel for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998

Personnel category	*Authorized strength*	*Actual strength (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*
Military observers	—	—	—
Military contingents	1 350	1 243	8.0
Civilian police	24	13	46.0
International staff	106	59	44.0
Local staff	73	45	38.0
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—

V. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session

18. The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MINURCA is to decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $1,893,000 gross ($1,791,800 net) for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998.

Annex I

Financial performance report for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998: summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	(1) Apportionment	(2) Non-recurrent expenditures	(3) Total expenditures (inclusive of non-recurrent expenditures)	(4) = (1-3) Variance
I. Military personnel costs				
1. Military observers	—	—	—	—
2. Military contingents[a]	6 210.4	1 068.8	6 045.6	164.8
3. Other costs pertaining to military personnel				
(a) Contingent-owned equipment[a]	1 245.8	—	1 184.8	61.0
(b) Death and disability compensation	111.3	—	111.3	—
Subtotal, line 3	**1 357.1**	**—**	**1 296.1**	**61.0**
Total, category I	**7 567.5**	**1 068.8**	**7 341.7**	**225.8**
II. Civilian personnel costs				
1. Civilian police	208.2	43.7	80.2	128.0
2. International and local staff	1 942.1	—	1 564.2	377.9
3. International contractual personnel	—	—	—	—
4. United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
5. Government-provided personnel	11.2	—	5.0	6.2
6. Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Total, category II	**2 161.5**	**43.7**	**1 649.4**	**512.1**
III. Operational costs				
1. Premises/accommodation	1 218.9	676.4	1 214.2	4.7
2. Infrastructure repairs	20.0	10.0	20.0	—
3. Transport operations	2 254.9	1 592.4	1 928.2	326.7
4. Air operations	1 318.8	136.0	1 090.5	228.3
5. Naval operations	0.5	—	—	0.5
6. Communications	1 391.8	1 041.3	1 187.4	204.4
7. Other equipment	1 557.1	1 287.8	1 308.1	249.0
8. Supplies and services[a]	616.6	—	587.6	29.0
9. Air and surface freight				
(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment	920.0	1 014.9	1 014.9	(94.9)

	(1) Apportionment	(2) Non-recurrent expenditures	(3) Total expenditures (inclusive of non-recurrent expenditures)	(4) = (1–3) Variance
(b) Commercial freight and cartage	172.5	77.6	77.6	94.9
Subtotal, line 9	**1 092.5**	**1 092.5**	**1 092.5**	**—**
Total, category III	**9 471.1**	**5 836.4**	**8 428.5**	**1 042.6**
IV. Other programmes				
1. Election-related supplies and services	—	—	—	—
2. Public information programmes	8.8	—	1.0	7.8
3. Training programmes	43.5	40.0	40.0	3.5
4. Mine-clearing programmes	—	—	—	—
5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	—	—	—	—
Total, category IV	**52.3**	**40.0**	**41.0**	**11.3**
V. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
VI. Support account for peacekeeping operations	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
VII. Staff assessment	**225.1**	**—**	**123.9**	**101.2**
Total, categories I–VII	**19 477.5**	**6 988.9**	**17 584.5**	**1 893.0**
VIII. Income from staff assessment	**(225.1)**	**—**	**(123.9)**	**(101.2)**
IX. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	**(916.9)**	**—**	**(916.9)**	**—**
Total, categories VIII–IX	**(1 142.0)**	**—**	**(1 040.8)**	**(101.2)**
Gross requirements	18 560.6	6 988.9	16 667.6	1 893.0
Net requirements	18 335.5	6 988.9	16 543.7	1 791.8
X. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total resources	**18 335.5**	**6 988.9**	**16 543.7**	**1 791.8**

[a] Includes budgeted voluntary contributions in kind.

Annex II

Supplementary information on significant variances

Military personnel costs

Apportionment: $7,567,500; expenditure: $7,341,700; variance: $225,800

1. The unutilized balance of $225,800 under the above heading was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under standard troop costs resulting from the delayed deployment of one military contingent that arrived in the theatre of operations on 23 June 1998.

Civilian personnel costs

Apportionment: $2,165,500; expenditure: $1,649,400; variance: $512,100

2. The unutilized balance of $512,100 under this heading resulted from reduced requirements totalling $128,000 under civilian police, $377,900 under international and local staff and $6,200 under government-provided personnel.

Civilian police

Apportionment: $208,200; expenditure: $80,200; variance: $128,000

3. The unutilized balance of $128,000 under this heading was attributable to the delayed deployment of civilian police (see annex III to the present report) and to the lower actual cost of deployment travel.

International and local staff

Apportionment: $1,942,100; expenditure: $1,564,200; variance: $377,900

4. As indicated in paragraph 8 of the main report, owing to the short duration of the reporting period, the average vacancy rate of international staff was 44 per cent compared with the projected rate of 15 per cent. With regard to local staff, the average vacancy rate stood at 38 per cent compared with the projected rate of 10 per cent. As a result of the vacancy situation, the Mission reported unutilized balances under civilian staff salaries and common staff costs. In addition, expenditures for international staff were below the actual incumbency owing to delays in the processing of personnel actions and a higher proportion of mission appointees than was originally planned.

Operational costs

Apportionment: $9,471,100; expenditure: $8,428,500; variance: $1,042,600

5. The unutilized balance of $1,042,600 under this heading was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under transport operations ($326,700), air operations ($228,300), communications ($204,400) and acquisition of other equipment ($249,000).

Transport operations

Apportionment: $2,254,900; expenditure: $1,928,200; variance: $326,700

6. The Mission's immediate requirements for vehicles during the initial period of its operations were met through the transfer by air of 32 vehicles from the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola and the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) followed by the shipment by sea of an additional 51 vehicles from UNTAES. In order to meet the Mission's long-term requirements, international procurement was initiated concomitantly with the transfer of vehicles, with actual delivery taken in the subsequent financial period.

7. The unutilized balance of $326,700 under transport operations was attributable to favourable vehicle unit prices secured through international procurement as well as to the cancellation of a requirement for the rental of armoured personnel carriers, which were provided instead by one of the troop-contributing countries. Furthermore, owing to insufficient procurement lead times, instead of buying 10 light and 2 medium buses budgeted at $397,000, the Mission placed an order for an additional 21 light utility vehicles (to be held in reserve) and 6 light sedans at a lower total cost of $274,900, exclusive of freight.

Air operations

Apportionment: $1,318,800; expenditure: $1,090,500; variance: $228,300

8. The aircraft fleet of MINURCA during the reporting period consisted of two MI-8 medium-utility helicopters (one of which was deployed at the end of June 1998) and one Beechcraft light passenger and one C-130 heavy passenger/cargo fixed-wing aircraft. The unutilized balance of $228,300 under this heading was attributable to the lower number of hours flown by helicopters (10.3 compared with 60 planned) and fixed-wing aircraft (144.5 compared with 260 planned) and to the lower actual aircrew subsistence costs. While the C-130 heavy aircraft was utilized for supply/resupply flights, the light passenger aircraft and the MI-8 helicopter were largely on standby for medical and casualty evacuation flights.

Communications

Apportionment: $1,391,800; expenditure: $1,187,400; variance: $204,400

9. Owing to the transfer to MINURCA of essential communications equipment, including a rapid deployment telecommunications shelter from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (UNLB), the Mission was able to establish a secure communications network at the commencement of its operations. In order to meet the Mission's long-term requirements, international procurement of communications equipment was initiated concomitantly with the transfer of equipment.

10. The unutilized balance of $204,400 under the above heading was attributable mainly to the lower actual unit prices for communications equipment secured through international procurement. Of the total expenditure of $656,100 on communications and workshop and test equipment (exclusive of freight), an amount of $261,700 related to the replenishment of UNLB start-up kit items that had been provided to MINURCA.

Other equipment

Apportionment: $1,557,100; expenditure: $1,308,100; variance: $249,000

11. The unutilized balance of $249,000 under the above heading was attributable primarily to lower requirements under office equipment ($117,000) due to transfers of additional

equipment from UNLB, lower actual unit prices of new equipment and the cancellation of requirements for night observation devices ($128,900).

Staff assessment

Apportionment: $225,100; expenditure: $123,900; variance: $101,200

12. The unutilized balance of $101,200 under this heading was attributable to the vacancy situation during the reporting period and to a delay in the processing of the personnel action forms of international staff.

Income from staff assessment

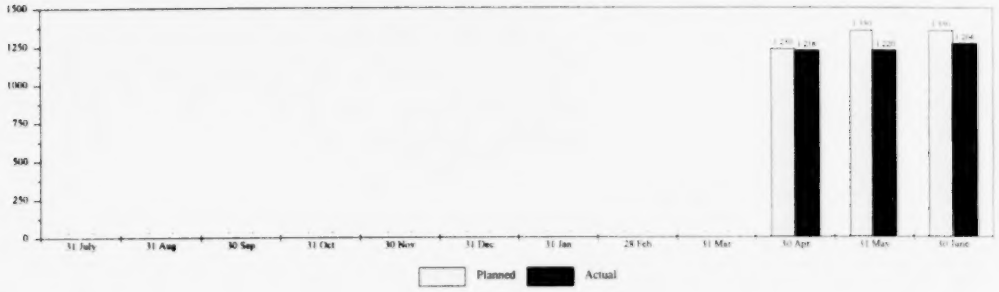
Apportionment: ($225,100); expenditure:($123,900); variance:($101,200)

13. This amount is derived from staff assessment (see para. 12 above).

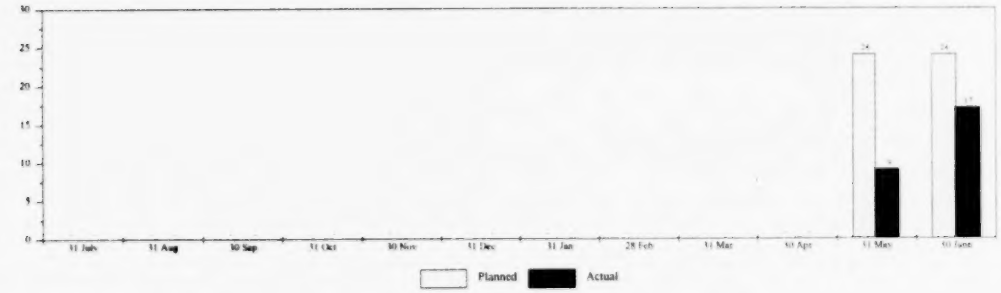
Annex III

Planned and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998

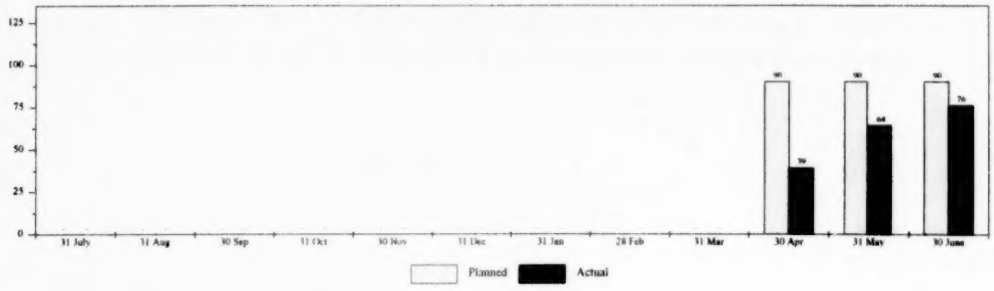
1. Military contingents



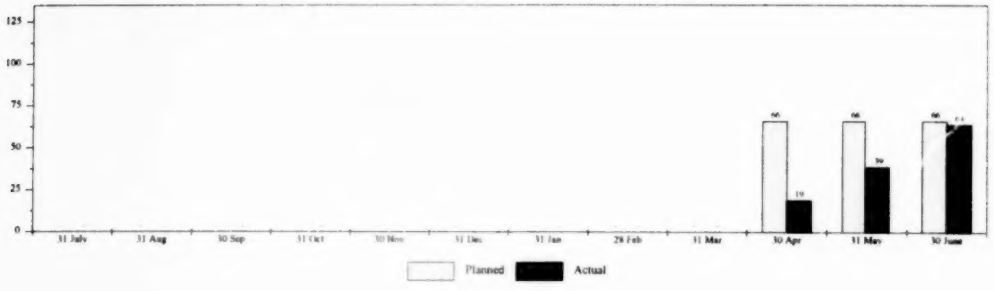
2. Civilian police



3. International staff

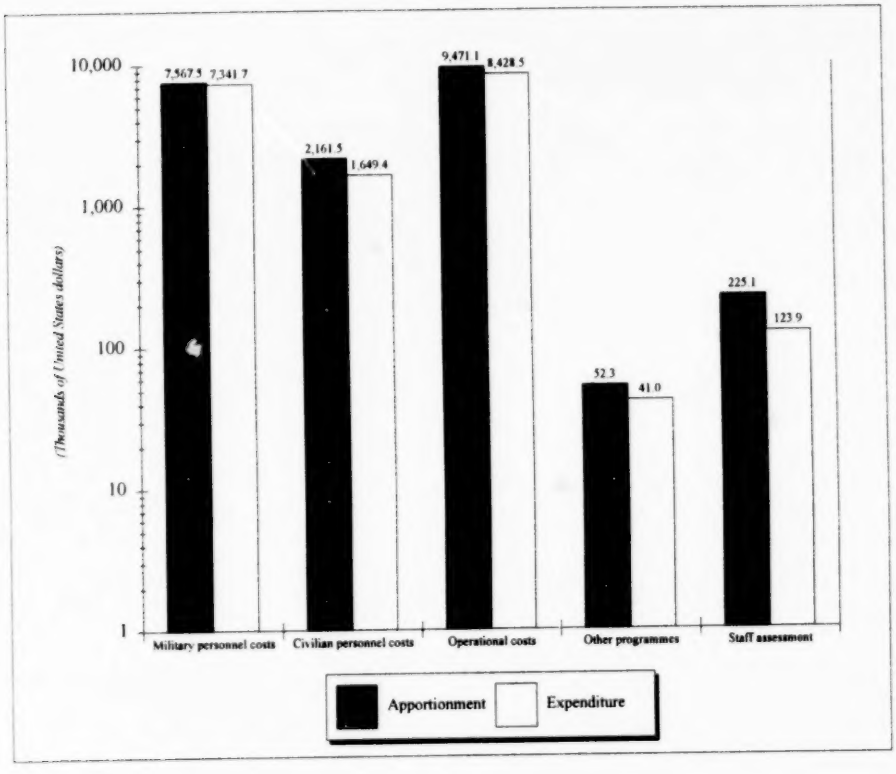


4. Local staff



Annex IV

Apportionment and expenditure for the period from 27 March to 30 June 1998



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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 40
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 11 January 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning Israel's attacks on southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa and the arbitrary practices against the civilian inhabitants in which it engages on a daily basis, I have the honour to notify you of the series of such incidents that took place in December 1998.

1 December 1998

Between 0730 and 0900 hours occupying Israeli forces and the client Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 12-mm mortar shells at the outskirts of Luwayzah and at Mazra'at Uqmata, Mlita hill, Jabal Safi and Jabal al-Rafi' from their positions at Zafatah, Ksarat al-Urush, Bi'r Kilab and Hula.

Between 1300 and 1600 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the South at high altitude.

Between 1850 and 2040 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells, 120-mm and 81-mm mortar shells and direct-fire projectiles at outlying areas of Jarju' and at Jabal Sujud and Jabal al-Rafi' from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Zafatah and Ksarat al-Urush.

Between 2040 and 2200 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Iqlim al-Tuffah area at high altitude.

2 December 1998

Between 0100 and 0350 hours the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Haddatha and Rshaf from its positions at Shaqif al-Naml and Ruways.

Between 0450 and 0600 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 1000 and 1200 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, the Bekaa, the Shuf and Alayh at various altitudes.

At 1920 hours the client militia fired several 81-mm mortar shells at areas around its positions in Kurum al-Arz.

3 December 1998

Between 1000 and 1230 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Western Bekaa, the South and the Shuf at high altitudes.

Between 1540 and 1630 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Tyre and Tibnin areas at high altitude.

At 1745 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 1750 and 2130 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at Mlita hill, areas along the Tasah Spring, Jabal Rafi' and outlying areas of Rshaf and Tiri from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Saff al-Hawa, Ksarat al-Urush, Sujud and Rayhan.

4 December 1998

Between 0730 and 0830 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at the outskirts of Luwayzah, Mazra'at Uqmata, Mlita hill, Jabal Safi and Jabal al-Rafi' from their positions at Zafatah, Ksarat al-Urush, Bi'r Kilab and Hula.

Between 1315 and 1620 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 120-mm and 81-mm mortar shells at areas around their positions at Ksarat al-Urush and on Sujud and Radar hills.

Between 1850 and 2100 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Jarju' and areas along the Tasah Spring from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Zafatah and Ksarat al-Urush.

5 December 1998

Between 1000 and 1230 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Western Bekaa, the South and the Shuf at high altitudes.

Between 1540 and 1630 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Tyre and Tibnin areas at high altitude, and Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Yatar and Jibal al-Butm from a position at Bustan inside occupied Palestine.

At 1745 hours three Israeli gunboats off Rashidiyah camp fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 1750 and 2130 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells, 120-mm mortar shells and direct-fire projectiles at Mlita hill, areas along the Tasah Spring, the outskirts of Sujud and Ksarat al-Urush, Jabal al-Rafi', outlying areas of Rshaf and Tiri, and Mazra'at al-Hamra from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Saff al-Hawa, Ksarat al-Urush, Sujud, Rayhan and Zafatah.

6 December 1998

Between 0100 and 0700 hours the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the lowland area between Yuhmur and Mazra'at al-Hamra from its position at Zafatah.

Between 0400 and 0600 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 1000 and 1235 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, the Western Bekaa, the Shuf and Alayh at various altitudes.

Between 1215 and 1610 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and the coastal area of the Shuf at various altitudes and carried out mock attacks over Jabal al-Rafi' and Jabal Sujud.

At 1920 hours the client militia fired two 81-mm mortar shells at the area around its position in Kurum al-Arz from its position on Tahrah hill.

Between 2015 and 2115 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at Wadi al-Qaysiyah and outlying areas of Khirbat Silm from their positions at Tall Ya'qub and Zafatah.

7 December 1998

Between 0030 and 0530 hours the client militia fired several 81-mm and 120-mm mortar shells at outlying areas of Haddatha, Rshaf, Tiri and Bra'shit from its positions at Brak al-Hajj, Ruwaysat al-Jamus and Shaqif al-Naml.

Between 0430 and 0535 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

At 1250 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Qilya and Dallafah at various altitudes.

At 1530 hours the client militia fired three direct-fire projectiles at outlying areas of Arabsalim from its position on Tahrah hill.

8 December 1998

Between 0500 and 0530 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 1610 and 2100 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at areas along the Zahrani River, Jabal

al-Rafi', Mazra'at Uqmata and Rum hill from their positions at Zafatah, Rum hill, Ksarat al-Urush and Sujud and Razlan hills.

Between 1740 and 1925 hours the client militia fired 10 120-mm mortar shells at Jabal Abu Rashid from its position on Ahmadiyah hill.

At 2225 hours Israeli forces fired four 155-mm artillery shells at Wadi al-Qaysiyah from their position at Bawwabat Mays al-Jabal.

9 December 1998

Between 0815 and 1200 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at Jabal al-Rafi' from their positions at Ksarat al-Urush, Zafatah, Qal'at al-Shaqif (Château de Beaufort) and Rum hill.

Between 1015 and 1140 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, Mount Lebanon and the Western Bekaa at high and low altitudes while breaking the sound barrier.

Between 1305 and 1335 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Yatar, Zibqin and Majdal Zun from their position at Tall Ya'qub and from a point inside Israeli territory to the south of Bustan.

Between 1640 and 1650 hours Israeli forces south of Bustan fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Jibal al-Butm and Zibqin.

At 1205 hours Israeli forces fired 15 155-mm artillery shells at areas along the Litani River from their position at Abu Qamhah.

10 December 1998

Between 0430 and 0600 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 0945 and 1155 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at Sujud hill and areas along the Tasah Spring from their positions at Zafatah, Ksarat al-Urush and Bi'r Kilab.

Between 1300 and 1345 hours Israeli forces fired eight 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Yatar, Zibqin, Jibal al-Butm, Mjadal Zun and Mansuri from their position at Tall Ya'qub and from inside the occupied Palestinian territory.

Between 1745 and 2315 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and Mount Lebanon at high altitudes, dropping illumination flares in the Zahrani and Na'imah areas.

11 December 1998

Between 1100 and 1130 hours an Israeli aircraft overflew the Nabatiyah area at high altitude.

At 1110 hours the client militia fired three 120-mm mortar shells at outlying areas of Haddatha and Rshaf from its position at Saff al-Hawa.

Between 1220 and 1325 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah areas at high altitude.

Between 1515 and 1615 hours Israeli forces fired several 120-mm mortar shells at outlying areas of Yatar from their position at Bawwabat Mays al-Jabal and from inside the occupied territory.

Between 2010 and 2015 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired nine 155-mm artillery shells at Wadi al-Qaysiyah and outlying areas of Haddatha from their positions at Bawwabat Mays al-Jabal and Shaqif al-Naml.

12 December 1998

Between 1230 and 1310 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at outlying areas of Haddatha and Yatar from their positions at Shaqif al-Naml and Bawwabat Yarin.

Between 1325 and 1350 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Sidon and Iqlim al-Tuffah areas at high altitudes, and Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at Jabal al-Rafi' and the area around Sujud hill from their positions at Shurayfah and on the Razlan hills.

Between 1800 and 1915 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at Jabal al-Rafi', the Yuhmur lowland, Shaqif, Mazra'at al-Hamra and outlying areas of Majdal Zun from their positions at Shurayfah, Tall Ya'qub, Markaba, Bayt Yahun and Shaqif al-Naml.

13 December 1998

For unknown reasons, the client militia's Bayt Yahun crossing remained closed to passage in both directions.

Between 0800 and 1200 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired four 155-mm artillery shells and three direct-fire projectiles at Wadi al-Hujayr and outlying areas of Majdal Zun and Yuhmur from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Sal'ah and Qal'at al-Shaqif (Château de Beaufort).

At 1230 hours Israeli warplanes attacked areas along the Litani River, firing 12 air-to-surface missiles.

Between 1405 and 1545 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Zibqin and Jibal al-Butm from their positions at Tall Ya'qub and Ksarat al-Urush.

Between 2235 and 2310 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the area to the east of Sidon at high altitude.

14 December 1998

Between 0300 and 0530 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 1000 and 1230 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at outlying areas of Shaqra, Majdal Zun, Ayn Bu Siwar, Jarju' and Mlikh from their positions at Shurayfah, Zafatah and Bawwabat Mays al-Jabal and on Razlan hill.

Between 1235 and 1345 hours Israeli forces fired eight 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Mansuri, Majdal Zun, Haddatha and Haris from their position at Tall Ya'qub.

15 December 1998

At 1430 hours Israeli forces fired three 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Majdal Zun and Mansuri from their position at Tall Ya'qub.

At 1605 hours the client militia directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at areas around the Anan pool from its position on Anan hill.

At 1740 hours the client militia fired three 155-mm artillery shells at the area around the abandoned Army barracks in Nabatiyah from its position at Zafatah.

Between 2040 and 2055 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired five 155-mm artillery shells and four 81-mm mortar shells at outlying areas of Tiri and Haddatha from their positions at Tall Ya'qub and Ruwaysat al-Jamus.

16 December 1998

Between 1050 and 1130 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and the Shuf at high altitudes.

Between 1325 and 1350 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Yatar, Jibal al-Butm and Majdal Zun from their position at Tall Ya'qub and from Bawwabat al-Bustan, inside the occupied territory.

At 1505 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 120-mm and 81-mm mortar shells at Mazra'at Uqmata and areas along the Tasah Spring from their positions at Bi'r Kilab and Ksarat al-Urush.

Between 1700 and 2000 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the South at high altitude.

At 1740 hours Israeli forces fired seven 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Shaqra and Majdal Silm from their position at Bawwabat Kawkaba.

17 December 1998

Between 0015 and 0430 hours Israeli forces fired several 81-mm mortar shells and directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at areas around Qasr Ghandur and the abandoned Army barracks in Nabatiyah al-Fawqa from their position on Dabshah hill.

Between 1130 and 1200 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the area to the east of Sidon at high altitude.

Between 1300 and 1320 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the outskirts of Yatar, Majdal Zun and Hinniyah from their position at Tall Ya'qub and from a point south of Bustan inside the occupied territory.

Between 1620 and 1740 hours the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Jba' from its position at Zafatah.

18 December 1998

At 0445 hours Israeli forces fired four 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Yatar from their position at Tall Ya'qub.

At 0630 hours Israeli forces fired several 81-mm mortal shells and directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at areas around their position on Dabshah hill.

Between 1255 and 1325 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Yatar, Mansuri, Zibqin, Majdal Zun and Jabal al-Rafi' from their position at Tall Ya'qub and from Bustan, inside Israeli territory.

At 1930 hours an Israeli gunboat off Rashidiyah fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

At 2000 hours the client militia fired three rocket-propelled grenades at the Mays wadi from its position on Ayn Qinya hill.

19 December 1998

Between 0400 and 0600 hours two Israeli gunboats off the Abu al-Aswad locality and Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

At 0930 hours the militia fired several 120-mm mortar shells at Mazra'at al-Hamra and the Murabba' area from its position at Zafatah.

At 1050 hours Israeli forces fired four 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Majdal Silm from their position at Bawwabat Mays al-Jabal.

Between 1115 and 1200 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, the Western Bekaa, the North and the Shuf at high altitudes while breaking the sound barrier.

Between 1720 and 1910 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Haddatha, Shaqra and Majdal Silm from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Saff al-Hawa, Bawwabat Mays al Jabal and Qal'at al-Shaqif (Château de Beaufort).

20 December 1998

Between 1215 and 1220 hours the client militia fired several 120-mm mortar shells at the area around Sujud hill from its position on Razlan hill.

Between 1300 and 1400 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Yatar and Majdal Zun from their position at Tall Ya'qub and from south of Bustan, inside the occupied territory.

At 1915 and 1920 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired two 81-mm mortar shells, several bursts of medium-weapons fire and a direct-fire projectile at the areas around their positions at Sala'ah and Qusayr.

Between 2200 and 2320 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Kafra, Yatar, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah and Mazra'at al-Hamra from their positions at Shurayfah, Tall Ya'qub, Rshaf and Shaqif al-Naml.

21 December 1998

The client militia's Kafr Tibnit crossing remained closed to vehicles and pedestrians in both directions.

Between 0900 and 1030 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm and 130-mm artillery shells at Jabal Bir al-Dahr and outlying areas of Qilya and Zillaya from their positions at Ayn Qinya, Abu Qamhah, Shurayfah and Zaghlah.

Between 1125 and 1140 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah, Iqlim al-Tuffah and Sidon areas at high altitudes.

At 1930 hours Israeli forces fired several direct-fire projectiles and 120-mm mortar shells at the outskirts of Mlikh, areas along the Tasah Spring and Mazra'at Uqmata from their position at Ksarat al-Urush.

At 2015 hours the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at areas along the Bisri River and Ruwaysat al-Kassarat from its positions at Anan hill and Dahr al-Ramlah.

22 December 1998

Between 1040 and 1150 hours the client militia fired two 120-mm mortar shells at outlying areas of Bayt Yahun and Ayta al-Jabal from its position at Saff al-Hawa.

At 1435 hours Israeli warplanes attacked Janta and Yahfufa with the result that in Janta an entire family was wiped out, namely the wife and six children of Muhammad Amin al-Uthman.

Between 1445 and 1930 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 81-mm and 120-mm mortar shells and 155-mm artillery shells at Wadi Habbush, Wadi al-Saluqi and areas around Anan, Tahrah and Dabshah hills from their positions at Zafatah, Hula and Markaba and on those same hills.

Between 1525 and 1545 hours the client militia fired three 81-mm mortar shells at outlying areas of Haddatha and Rshaf from its position at Shaqif al-Naml.

Between 1800 and 1940 hours Israeli forces fired three 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Majdal Silm and Shaqra from their positions at Bawwabat Mays al-Jabal and Qal'at al-Shaqif (Château de Beaufort).

23 December 1998

At 0900 hours Israeli forces fired six 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Tulin and Wadi al-Qaysiyah from their positions at Bawwabat Mays al-Jabal and Markaba and on Dabshah hill.

At 1220 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Kafra, Zibqin and Jibal al-Butm from their position at Tall Ya'qub.

Between 1330 and 1430 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South at high altitudes.

At 1840 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 81-mm and 120-mm mortar shells at areas around Suwayda hill and outlying areas of Mazra'at al-Hamra from their positions at Zafatah and on Dabshah and Burj hills.

At 2100 hours Israeli forces fired eight 155-mm artillery shells at the outskirts of Zillaya from their position at Abu Qamhah.

24 December 1998

Between 0910 and 1040 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Nabatiyah, Iqlim al-Tuffah and Sidon East areas at high altitude.

Between 1010 and 1035 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South at high altitudes.

At 1210 hours Israeli forces fired nine 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Sawwanah and Majdal Silm and at Wadi al-Qaysiyah from their position at Bawwabat Mays al-Jabal.

At 2145 hours the client militia fired an 81-mm mortar shell and directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at outlying areas of Mays from its position in Ayn Qinya.

25 December 1998

Between 0220 and 0625 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at the outskirts of Sujud and Rafi' from their positions at Zafatah and Bi'r Kilab.

At 1320 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Yatar, Jibal al-Butm, Zibqin and Izziyah from their position at Tall Ya'qub.

Between 1400 and 1500 hours the client militia fired several 120-mm shells at areas around Sujud hill from its position on Razlan hill.

Between 1630 and 2030 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at areas around Sujud hill, outlying areas of Qabrikha, Jabal al-Rafi' and the outskirts of Luwayzah from their positions at Bawwabat Mays al-Jabal, Ksarat al-Urush, Zafatah and Razlan hill.

At 2205 hours the client militia fired several 81-mm mortar shells at areas around its positions on Anan and Rum hills.

26 December 1998

Between 0340 and 0700 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at Wadi Habbush and outlying areas of Yuhmur from their positions at Zafatah and on Dabshah, Suwayda and Burj hills.

Between 0515 and 0600 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the area to the east of Sidon at high altitude.

Between 1240 and 2100 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 81-mm and 120-mm mortar shells and directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at Jabal al-Rafi', Wadi Habbush and the outskirts of Sujud from their positions on Burj, Tahrah, Razlan and Dabshah hills.

Between 2200 and 2210 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several illumination flares over their position on Rum hill.

27 December 1998

Between 0005 and 0630 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 81-mm mortar shells at outlying areas of Majdal Zun from their positions on Rum and Dabshah hills.

Between 0315 and 0530 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 0400 and 0500 hours some 50 81-mm shells fired from client militia positions on Mashnaqah hill and in Zafatah fell in the vicinity of Anan village.

Between 1030 and 1050 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, Mount Lebanon and the Bekaa at high altitudes.

Between 1250 and 1255 hours the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Yuhmur al-Shaqif and Mazra'at al-Hamra from its position at Zafatah.

28 December 1998

Between 1005 and 1305 Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at Jabal al-Rafi' and the outskirts of Mlikh from their positions at Zafatah and Ksarat al-Urush and on Sujud hill.

Between 1410 and 1505 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm and 81-mm mortar shells at Jabal al-Rafi', outlying areas of Jba' and areas along the Tasah Spring from their positions at Zafatah, Qal'at al-Shaqif (Château de Beaufort) and Ksarat al-Urush.

At 1540 hours the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells, 120-mm mortar shells and direct-fire projectiles at outlying areas of Jba', areas along the Tasah Spring and Jabal al-Rafi' from its positions at Zafatah and on Razlan hill.

At 2130 and 2240 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired two 155-mm artillery shells and an 81-mm mortar shell at Mazra'at Uqmata, Jabal al-Rafi' and areas along the Zahrani River from their positions at Zafatah and Ksarat al-Urush and on Suwayda hill.

29 December 1998

Between 0430 and 0530 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 0635 and 0650 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 81-mm and 120-mm mortar shells at the abandoned Army barracks in Nabatiyah, at the Yuhmur lowland and at outlying areas of Mayfadun and Jabal al-Rafi' from its positions at Zafatah and Tayyibah and on Dabshah hill.

Between 1615 and 1635 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Zibqin and Majdal Zun from their position at Tall Ya'qub and from south of Bustan, inside the occupied territory.

Between 2020 and 2030 hours Israeli forces fired three 155-mm artillery shells at Wadi al-Saluqi from their position at Bawwabat Markaba.

Between 2245 and 2300 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several direct-fire projectiles and 120-mm mortar shells at Sujud hill, outlying areas of Jba' and areas around Razlan hill from their positions at Ksarat al-Urush and on Razlan hill itself.

30 December 1998

At 1140 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at Mazra'at al-Hamra and nearby areas from their position at Shurayfah.

At 1410 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at Jabal al-Rafi' from their position at Shurayfah.

Between 1640 and 1735 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and direct-fire projectiles at the outskirts of Mlikh, areas along the Tasah Spring, Mazra'at Uqmata and Wadi Arabsalim from their positions at Shurayfah and on Suwayda hill.

At 2225 and 2320 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at areas around their positions on Razlan and Tahrah hills.

31 December 1998

At 0020 hours Israeli forces fired four direct-fire projectiles at Jabal Bir al-Dahr from their position on Zaghlah hill.

At 1055 hours the client militia strafed the area around its position on Burj hill with medium-weapons fire.

Between 1300 and 1500 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South at high altitudes.

Between 1645 and 2315 hours Israeli forces and the client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 81-mm and 120-mm mortar shells and directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at outlying areas of Shaqra and Majdal Silm, at areas along the Bisri River and at the abandoned Army barracks in Nabatiyah from their positions at Bawwabat Mays al-Jabal and Qal'at al-Shaqif (Château de Beaufort) and on Dabshah and Tahrah hills.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the continued Israeli occupation and the fresh attacks and arbitrary practices against the Lebanese civilian population that have left a number of dead and have caused further serious damage to property.

Like previous attacks, this new series is in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and constitutes a breach of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law and of basic human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

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A/53/793
S/1999/34
12 January 1999

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda items 20, 105 and 110
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES: QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 11 January 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a press release issued on 9 January 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea on the continuing death toll of Eritreans in detention camps in Ethiopia. The Government of Ethiopia continues to grossly violate the human rights of Eritreans and Ethiopians of Eritrean origin with impunity. Although such Ethiopian crimes are amply verified by independent bodies, the international community has hitherto taken no action to stop these crimes. How many more have to die before Ethiopia is called to account for its actions against innocent lives?

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly under agenda items 20, 105 and 110, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haile MENKERIOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Press release concerning deaths of Eritreans in Ethiopian detention camps, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea on 9 January 1999

The death list of innocent Eritreans detained in the Blatten concentration camp and other prisons in Ethiopia is increasing from time to time.

The number of Eritreans dying in detention camps in Ethiopia is much higher than was officially reported to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Yosief Ghebreab Zecarias and Fesscha Hannes are the latest and unaccounted victims of this inhumane treatment.

Yosief Ghebreab Zecarias was 25 years old and engaged in business activities in Ethiopia until he was put in Blatten concentration camp by the Ethiopian authorities. Fesscha Hannes was living a peaceful life until he was detained and brutally beaten to death by the Tigre People's Liberation Army (TPLF) cadres in prison camps in Tigray. He was the father of four children.

The Government of Eritrea has been calling repeatedly on the international community to ensure the release of the innocent Eritreans in detention in Ethiopia and for the investigation of the causes of death of those who have perished in those prison camps. But so far, the calls have fallen on deaf ears.

Similarly, the wholesale deportation of Eritreans on the basis of their ethnicity and the confiscation of their property continues without let-up. To date, over 48,000 Eritreans have been deported from Ethiopia. In the circumstances, the Government of Eritrea once again calls on the international community to deplore these gross violations of human rights and to ensure the immediate release of the Eritreans languishing in Ethiopian prison camps.

United Nations A/53/794

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 January 1999

Original: English

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 113
Programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999

Proposed measures to improve the profitability of the commercial activities of the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 17 of part II of its resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997, invited the Secretary-General to propose measures to improve the profitability of the commercial activities of the United Nations, in particular the sale of publications at Geneva, and, where appropriate, to develop new income-generating measures. The Secretary-General was requested to submit a report on that subject to the Assembly at its fifty-third session.

2. The Secretary-General wishes to inform the General Assembly that he has decided to institute a comprehensive review of the use of public spaces at Headquarters. This review is currently in progress and, as a part of the process, the Secretary-General intends to examine the commercial activities presently available to visitors and to determine the extent to which they are in harmony with his overall goal of making the United Nations a safe and welcoming space for visitors.

3. While the present examination of commercial activities is primarily focused on the United Nations premises, the Secretary-General also intends to determine to what extent these activities would lend themselves to off-site application. As an example, as part of the new contract for the operation of the United Nations Gift Centre, the contractor has proposed the development of a gift catalogue in order to reach a larger market. In addition, the contractor has proposed off-site sales on the basis of a fee or per item royalty to be paid to the Organization. The gift catalogue is currently under production and the off-site sales proposal is being reviewed to ensure that there are sufficient safeguards for the Organization.

4. In view of the comprehensive nature of the review being undertaken, the Secretary-General proposes to report on these and on other related questions in the context of his submission of the income sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001.

5. In the interim, and in direct response to the General Assembly's inquiry on the sale of publications at Geneva, the Secretary-General wishes to observe that the Sales and Marketing Sections in New York and Geneva have, over the course of the last two biennia, increased income to the Organization through the sale of publications. Unfortunately, owing to cutbacks in staff, there have been significant delays in the fulfilment of customers' orders in both New York and Geneva. While 18 months ago one would have anticipated an average turnaround time of five days in the fulfilment of an order, that same turnaround time has now increased to 28 days. This has resulted in dissatisfied customers. As a result, alternative distribution modalities are currently being explored to improve the situation.

6. On a more positive note, electronic publications, including the Treaty Series on-line, the official document service over the optical disc system (ODS), the Monthly

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Bulletin of Statistics and other statistical materials are expected to generate an increasingly larger share of revenue. This will save the Organization in mailing costs as well as facilitating more expeditious deliveries. To that end, the Sales and Marketing Section in New York has contracted with an outside service to enable it to provide a safer environment for credit card transactions both for Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva.

7. Recently, agreements were concluded to assist in the distribution of the publications of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Those agreements will provide for a larger number of publications to be made available to customers, thus creating an opportunity to cross-sell the publications of various organizations having the same subject.

8. In addition, and more specifically related to the sale of publications in Geneva, the following measures will also be undertaken:

(a) Further diversification of sales, using (mainly) German and other language versions;

(b) Privatization of the United Nations Bookstore in Geneva, consistent with the approach taken at Headquarters (i.e. contracting of a labour broker), while adapting that approach to local conditions depending on established practice in Europe. The contractor would also be encouraged to operate direct mail operations;

(c) Emphasis on co-publishing and sale of rights;

(d) Active promotion of the sale of Arabic and, at a later stage, Russian titles. This should be undertaken with the help of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and relevant United Nations Information Centres;

(e) Creation of new souvenir/gift items, extension of the existing successful lines; development of new flag items; and examination of the possibility of forming joint ventures with other agencies, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNICEF, which have strong programmes in this area themselves.

United Nations A/53/795

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 January 1999
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 44
The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Letter dated 13 January 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to write to you in connection with the letter which His Excellency the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations sent to you concerning agenda item 44 (A/53/685).

With regard to paragraph (b) of this document, my delegation deems it appropriate to make the following clarifications:

1. The Political Constitution of the Republic of Costa Rica of 1949, which is still in force, stipulates in its article 12 that the army as a permanent institution is proscribed, that military forces may be organized only through continental agreement or for the national defence and that they shall always be subordinate to the civil power.

As a country governed by the rule of law, which we are, and out of respect for our laws and our civilian tradition, well known by the international community, we are making it clear once more that in our territory there are no military forces that contravene the above-mentioned constitutional principle and the pacifist spirit of the Costa Rican people as a whole.

With all due respect we declare that the statement made by the distinguished Permanent Representative of Nicaragua in paragraph (b), referred to above, concerning Costa Rica's request for permission "to transport armed Costa Rican soldiers on its vessels along the waters of the river", which we do not doubt stems from an involuntary error on his part, does not reflect Costa Rican reality.

2. As to Costa Rica's freedom of navigation, that is not a concession but a right, grounded in international instruments, the Jérez-Cañas Treaty and the Cleveland Award, whose correct application is the basis of our requests.

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Costa Rica demands only that the two instruments, and the Judgement of 30 September 1916 of the Central American Court of Justice, which stipulates that Costa Rica has a real, perpetual and immutable right of use in relation to navigation on the San Juan River, be respected.

I should be grateful if you would have this clarification circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 44.

(*Signed*) Bernd **Niehaus**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/53/796

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 January 1999

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Fifty-third session
Agenda items 24, 91 (a) and 164

Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, including measures and recommendations agreed upon at its mid-term review

Macroeconomic policy questions: Trade and development

Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Letter dated 13 January 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Seoul Framework for Cooperation adopted at the Forum on Asia-Africa Cooperation in Export Promotion, which was organized by the Government of the Republic of Korea and the United Nations and held in Seoul from 14 to 16 December 1998 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly under agenda items 24, 91 (a) and 164.

Sincerely,

(*Signed*) **Lee** See-young
Permanent Representative

99-00975 (E) 220199

Annex

Forum on Asia-Africa Cooperation in Export Promotion

Seoul Framework for Cooperation

I. Introduction

1. International trade has increasingly become the main engine of economic growth. For over three decades, since the mid-1960s, Asian countries, particularly in East and South-East Asia, have achieved high rates of economic growth, coupled with reduced income inequality and substantially improved standards of living. Investment in human capital and physical infrastructure and the adoption of market-friendly and export-led policies have been instrumental in achieving this remarkable performance.

2. On the other hand, Africa's share in world trade, as a result of over-dependence on a limited range of commodities coupled with policies that did not favour expansion of external trade, has declined from 3.1 per cent in 1990 to 2.2 per cent in 1995 and to less than 2 per cent in 1997. Africa has not been able, therefore, to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the emerging liberalized and globalized world economy.

3. Export promotion and diversification are among the major goals of Africa's growth-oriented strategy and the Asian experience is of particular relevance in this regard. In this context, the Forum on Asia-Africa Cooperation in Export Promotion was held in Seoul, from 14 to 16 December 1998, at the initiative of the Government of the Republic of Korea and in cooperation with the United Nations Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and Least Developed Countries. This initiative is consistent with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, as contained in his report entitled "The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa", as well as the Tokyo Agenda for Action, adopted in October 1998 at the second Tokyo International Conference on African Development, which also placed great emphasis on Asia-Africa cooperation.

4. The Forum was attended by 70 participants, including relevant high governmental officials, executive heads of trade and investment promotion centres, senior representatives of chambers of commerce and business communities from 25 African and 10 Asian countries, as well as representatives of seven regional and subregional organizations in Africa and Asia and of the United Nations system. The Forum provided the opportunity to review both the Asian experience and the challenges facing Africa in export promotion and diversification as well as to devise this framework for cooperation and equal partnership.

II. Asian experience and the challenges facing Africa

5. Successful elements of the export-growth strategies used in Asian countries include institutional mechanisms aimed at facilitating access to imported inputs at world prices, easing external market penetration and improving government-business relations. Other elements relate mostly to building and enhancing capacities such as universal primary education, wide access to secondary, vocational and higher education, with emphasis on science and technology, entrepreneurship development, particularly for small and medium-scale enterprises, and building a competent civil service, including the provision of adequate incentives.

6. The main challenge facing Africa is to sustain and improve upon the recent economic gains characterized by an average annual growth of gross domestic product well above population growth. Indeed, accelerated economic growth is also of paramount importance if Africa is to reverse its increasing marginalization as reflected by quantitative indicators, particularly its small share of world trade, the limited inflows of foreign direct investment, its heavy debt burden, the relatively low utilization of communication technology, the falling standard of education, the deteriorating health services and the declining food self-sufficiency ratio.

7. There are however, some positive developments in Africa that must be taken into account in meeting the above challenges. These include, for most African countries, the implementation of sound economic reform programmes, the adoption of democratic principles and the move towards economic cooperation and integration. These positive developments are essential to the export-led growth strategy.

8. African countries should aim at sustaining high rates of growth by pursuing policies that substantially increase the mobilization of domestic savings necessary for building critical capacities which diversify and expand production structures and facilitate the integration of their economies

in the global trade and financial system. On the other hand, such a growth-oriented strategy would require more ambitious and coordinated support from Africa's development partners, including the provision of broad-based financial and technical assistance. Asian experience and expertise, particularly in capacity-building and institutional mechanisms, are identified as important components for export promotion in African countries.

III. Areas for Asia-Africa cooperation for export promotion in Africa

A. Capacity-building

9. A major requirement for Asia-Africa cooperation in general, and for capacity-building in particular, should be based on the basic commitment by the African countries to create an enabling environment for foreign investment, including efforts to project a better image of the continent as well as building confidence. They should, *inter alia*, disseminate successful experiences and examples on the continent. On the other hand, Asian countries should look at Africa as an opportunity for investment and mutual benefit.

10. Furthermore, Asia-Africa cooperation in capacity-building should be guided by the present context of globalization and trade liberalization. Such cooperation should take place at interregional, regional, subregional, national and enterprise levels, as may be required, and should cover the relevant areas of infrastructure, human resources development, financing, marketing, information gathering and dissemination.

11. Asia and Africa should devise a joint strategy aimed at expanding their markets both in the two regions and in those of third parties, through measures such as industrial relocation and investment aimed at diversifying production structures. Such a strategy would include capacity-building measures for African countries.

12. Measures required for capacity-building in the areas outlined above include:

(a) Institutionalizing cooperation at policy and business levels;

(b) Encouraging the representation of African organizations in Asia;

(c) Promoting cooperation among the media in the two regions;

(d) Improving the organization of trade missions between the two regions, by making them more results-oriented;

(e) Promoting cooperation among consultancy services in the two regions;

(f) Promoting triangular technical cooperation;

(g) Encouraging direct support at the enterprise level for improving product competitiveness, including by technology transfer, through enterprise to enterprise cooperation, or official development assistance;

(h) Using subregional organizations as vehicles for capacity-building;

(i) Promoting technical cooperation among developing countries' activities in human resources development;

(j) Promoting cooperation in the organization of subregional, regional and interregional trade fairs;

(k) Networking on trade and investment opportunities, and on trade facilitation methods, including among chambers of commerce and the business communities, and dissemination of country profiles and trade-related publications.

B. Institutional mechanisms

13. In order to expand exports, it is necessary for African countries to build their institutional capacity in export promotion. In this regard, different institutional models for export promotion were discussed, notably the Singaporean, Indian and Mauritian models. It was agreed that different institutional frameworks were appropriate for different countries and that no hard rule exists as to the "correct" route to follow.

14. Two specific issues of Asia-Africa cooperation regarding institutional mechanisms were highlighted. They include project formulation and technical obstacles to export promotion.

15. With regard to project formulation, the following was noted:

(a) The cost of carrying out feasibility studies is prohibitive in many African countries, especially for the entrepreneurs. Therefore, every effort should be made to alleviate this constraint. In this regard, use could be made of more simplified and economical pre-feasibility studies methodologies, such as the Computer Model for Feasibility

Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR) of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(b) In many African countries, it is difficult to mobilize long-term financing for project implementation. In this regard, the Asian experience in the use of development banks for providing such finance was noted.

16. With regard to technical obstacles to export promotion, the following was noted:

(a) Design, packaging and quality control skills are lacking in many African countries. In this regard, it was suggested that Asian institutes of design and packaging and African trade promotion organizations should cooperate more closely to build the capacity of the latter in this area;

(b) Considerable information barriers exist with regard to African knowledge on potential export markets. It was suggested that African trade promotion organizations gain access to existing trade databases through a more coordinated approach and that better use should be made of market surveys;

(c) It was agreed that better use could be made of donor support in the area of training and human resources development for trade promotion, and the Korean International Cooperation Agency's training programmes were noted in this regard;

(d) It was agreed that African countries should make more use of trade missions as well as regional trade and investment fairs, notably in collaboration with Asia in the spirit of Asia-Africa cooperation as expressed by this Forum. In this regard, African countries were invited to participate in the Asia Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT) to be held in October 1999 in Seoul, and in September 2000 in New Delhi. Asian countries were invited to participate in the eighth All-African Trade Fair in Abidjan in 2000. Participants were also invited to the African exhibition organized by Japan External Trade Organization in Tokyo, and to the first Asia-Africa Business Forum, both to be held in 1999.

IV. Implementation and follow-up

17. Participants recommended that Asian and African countries, in their bilateral and multilateral cooperation endeavours, should ensure that due attention is given to the measures outlined in this framework. Furthermore, participants agreed to organize similar meetings on a regular basis to review the implementation of these measure. To that effect, it was recommended that a steering committee be set up, including, initially, the Korean Government, the United Nations Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and Least Developed Countries, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Organization of African Unity, to ensure an immediate follow up to this Forum. The composition of the steering committee will be reviewed after further consultations.

V. Conclusion

18. The Seoul Forum provided a unique opportunity for various actors to exchange views on practical aspects in the field of trade and export promotion and to explore ways and means of strengthening Asia-Africa cooperation in this critical area. Participants in this Forum, from Asian countries on the one hand, and from African countries on the other, reaffirmed their strong will and determination to cooperate in a pragmatic and practical manner to promote trade and joint ventures among them in a mutually profitable spirit. The participants expressed their appreciation and gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Korea for this important initiative and for the excellent facilities put at their disposal, which greatly contributed to fruitful deliberations. In this regard, participants adopted a vote of thanks to the Korean International Cooperation Agency and the United Nations Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and Least Developed Countries, the co-organizers of the Forum.